

## Labour not out to destroy private industry, Mr Healey says

Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave firm reassurance to commerce and industry that the Government has no intention of destroying the private sector or encouraging its decay.

## Exporters to be given strongest support

Our Political Staff  
An important speech during the state of Britain's economy Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said last night that the Government wanted "a private sector which is vigorous, alert, innovative, and profitable".

## Mr Strauss to chair privileges inquiry

Mr George Strauss, "Father of the House of Commons", was today unanimously elected man of the Committee of Privileges.

## Government stands by S Africa arms ban

Proposals by the Society of British Aerospace Companies that the Government should relax restrictions on military sales to South Africa are "absolutely unacceptable", Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, said yesterday.

In a letter to Mr E. R. Sisson, the chairman of the SBAC, Mr Benn said: "We have no intention of seeking to make a profit out of assisting repression in South Africa."

The Minister was replying to a letter from Mr Sisson in which he claimed that unless the Government relaxed restrictions, export business worth £500m could be lost by the British aircraft industry, and many hundreds of jobs placed in jeopardy.

## Dr Coggan took four days to accept move to Canterbury

Dr Donald Coggan, Archbishop of York, is to succeed Dr Michael Ramsey as Archbishop of Canterbury, leader of the Church of England.



Dr Coggan, whose appointment as Archbishop of Canterbury was announced yesterday, said he took four days to decide: "I wanted time to say my prayers and to talk to my wife."

## Dr Coggan took four days to accept move to Canterbury

Church House, a small he-spectacular figure who was announced when one photographer nearly lost his hat.

## Gen Spino's Cabinet is expected to include Communists

From Nicholas Ashford  
Lisbon, May 14  
General Antonio da Spino, head of Portugal's right-wing junta, will be installed officially as President tomorrow and the names of a provisional civilian government are to be announced on Thursday.

Thus one of the main objectives of the armed forces movement which overthrew Dr Marcello Caetano's right-wing regime at the end of last month is to appoint a new head of state and a provisional government within three weeks—will be reached exactly on time.

General Spino will be sworn in at Queluz Palace, west of Lisbon. The ceremony will be attended by members of the junta and the Armed Forces Movement, foreign diplomats and heads of national institutions who have managed to retain office since the coup.

## Student grants to be increased by quarter

By Tim Devlin  
Education Correspondent  
Grants for students are to be increased by about a quarter as predicted in *The Times* 12 days ago.

The increases, which can be considered a victory for the new economics team at the Department of Education and Science, will apply to grants up to £50m to £200m. The extra grant for students at Oxford and Cambridge universities, which last year amounted to £35, is abolished.

## Police 'most abused and most silent majority in country' press is told

The police were the most abused, most unfairly criticized and most silent majority in the country, Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, told the Press Club in London last night.

## The rest of the news

Fleet Street: Economic warnings but few solutions in Commons debate  
Nurses' pay: Representatives seek talks with Prime Minister

## IRA says plans were civil war contingency

From Robert Fisk  
Belfast  
The authenticity of the remarkable IRA plans for a scorched earth campaign in Belfast was confirmed yesterday by the Provisionals, but with one vital qualification.

## Small print adverts rule out election

Political Editor  
There will be no June general election. That was the conclusion of the House of Commons yesterday when textualists won a small print for 29.

From then on, no problem!  
Lowenbrau, the world's most exclusive and expensive beer.



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of Belfast and destroy part of the industrial complex in the city in the event of large-scale killings.

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HOME NEWS

Moral warnings but few solutions as MPs debate the press

By Hugh Noyes Parliamentary Correspondent Westminster. Mr Heath for the Opposition, and Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, for the Government, opened a debate on the press in the Commons yesterday with warnings of the serious moral and economic health of the industry...

Over 2,000 inquiries about adoption after TV show

By Penny Symon. Viewers who saw Monday night's World in Action programme on adoption and fostering kept the 20 specially installed telephones busy all day yesterday in the London hotel room bled by Granada, which made the programme. In the three hours after the programme ended at 9 pm on Monday, 1,600 calls had been received...

26 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE FOR WHOM?

"... the interrogators blindfolded him and undressed him. He felt them attach something like sticking-plaster to his feet. As a result of this he was suddenly taken by spasms, his body was shaking all over, his mouth wide open as if he wanted to scream but could not, and his mouth was also hit by painful spasms. My client believes that this was a shock caused by electricity...

SUCH TORTURE IS USED ON PALESTINIANS IN ISRAEL - THE STATE WHICH DISCRIMINATES BETWEEN ITS JEWISH AND NON-JEWISH INHABITANTS. The above is an extract from a booklet available free on request from Palestine Action.

REMEMBER PALESTINE. 26 years of "independence" for the Jewish State of Israel. 26 years of living as refugees, under occupation and in exile for the Palestinians. COME AND DEMONSTRATE YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE CASE OF THE PALESTINIANS. Assemble: Speakers' Corner, SUNDAY, 19th May, 1.00 p.m., to march in silence to the Israeli Embassy.

Hours of business time wasted by frustrations of telephone service

By Diana Geddes. When Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, told the union's annual conference on Monday that the Post Office service was almost collapsing, he was referring not only to the postal service but to telecommunications as well. The telephone user is plagued as never before by crossed lines, unobtainable numbers, overcharging on bills, endlessly engaged overseas lines and long waiting periods for installations. Now there is a proposal to increase charges in June which, for local calls, would mean a 200 per cent increase in less than a year. The proposal is being considered by the Prices Commission and the Post Office Users' National Council.

Complaints about long waits for telephones to be installed continue despite the Post Office contention that 88 per cent of applications are accepted "on demand", 48 per cent being installed in less than two weeks, and that only 12 per cent are put on a waiting list with an average waiting time of six months. Mr Stephen Hardy, a solicitor living in Forest Gate, east London, had to wait 13 months for his telephone. When he moved into his house in February, 1973, he found a disconnected telephone but was told by the Post Office that he could not have it reconnected until late in March. It was actually connected in late March. The Post Office says that it had been waiting for new equipment. Those of us who seem to be endlessly frustrated by defective pay telephones will be surprised by another Post Office contention: that less than 0.1 per cent of its 73,000 kiosks are out of order at any one time. The old-fashioned booths are gradually being replaced with vandal-proof models. But pay telephones are a particular cause of frustration to those making long-distance and overseas calls. Unlike many such instruments on the Continent, the British pay telephone cannot be "fed" in advance, which means that a directly dialled call is continually interrupted when the maximum payment of 10p runs out and the "beep, beep, beep" begins indicating that more money is required. If you are telephoning Greece or Sweden in peak hours, that will happen after a lightning 30 seconds - just long enough for you to ask your opposite number to repeat what you missed when the last beep began. At present, payment with pay telephones that can take 50p pieces is being carried out at Heathrow airport, the Post Office says - but why not tokens, as in France and Italy? The most frequently made formal complaint, however, concerns bills. Why, it is asked, does

the Post Office not let its distance calls, as in the States, or why at least do allow the user to check his meter bills with a meter unit? Professor Roy Markh East Anglia University, protested to the Post when he found his quarters were four times what it was. He was assured the five tests had shown a metering error. But after a change of letters, the Post agreed to compromise, reducing his 2,985-unit bill units. The Post Office says it about 2 per cent of bills put in error. Telecommunications is greatly expanded and increased over the past few years, but with a few exceptions, such as France, the British pay telephone has been estimated at 10 per cent. Britain's telephone does not compare favourably with those of other industrial nations. It appears less efficient and less in use. Still, it provides a low ratio of telephones to population.

Anglesey talks on radioactive waste plan

From Our Correspondent Holyhead. The Isle of Anglesey's environmental health committee is to meet today to discuss a proposal by the Central Electricity Generating Board to build a radioactive waste incinerator on the island at Wylfa nuclear power station.

The board has said that if there is an accident involving the incinerator, the radioactivity would be well below permissible limits and would not cause any environmental hazard. It is planned that by 1978 the new incinerator shall process all the waste from Deaneham, Harlepool, and Trwsynydd nuclear power stations and any future station that may be built in the region. An incinerator is being constructed at Hinkley Point power station in Somerset and it is proposed to repeat the design at Wylfa. The board said trained staff would operate the incinerator and the site would be under constant radiological surveillance both by itself and government departments. An estimated 4,000lb of waste and 28,000 gallons of oil from the four nuclear power stations, involved would be dealt with. Both Wylfa and Trwsynydd are experiencing "increasing difficulty in providing adequate storage on site for their waste but the board says it is sensible management strategy to use the new incinerator as much as possible. The waste would be put in paper or plastic bags inside tested steel drums, which would then be taken by lorry to Wylfa, where the incinerator would deal with 150lb of waste an hour. The resultant ash would then be transferred by vacuum system to purpose-built steel drums, which would be kept in a specially constructed store near the incinerator. The store, designed to protect operators and the general public, would contain ash during the 30-year life of the incinerator. The board has also considered what is described as "credible incidents" and sabotage. The incinerator would be located within Wylfa's main security fence and the worst incident would be an explosion in the ash store.

MP to launch campaign for leaving Ulster

By Martin Huckerby. A campaign to secure the complete British disengagement from Northern Ireland is due to be launched today at a meeting in the House of Commons. Mr James Wellbeloved, Labour MP for Bexley, British end Crayford, said yesterday that he had called the meeting to discuss the proposal to form to organize a petition to the Crown demanding the withdrawal of all British troops. He said he had taken action in response to letters he had received supporting his view that Britain should withdraw from Northern Ireland. He would be one of the other groups seeking British withdrawal from Ulster. There would be no

outside political movements involved. "It is nothing to do with any internal Irish politics. There is no Sinn Fein attack here," he said. He believed there was a genuine desire "based on the belief that the Irish are the only people who can settle their own problems", that the British troops should be brought home. He thought that the campaign should be able to obtain a million signatures in the petition in a short time. He recalled that the committee could be charged with helping the IRA or precipitating a bloodbath, he said, but the present policy had been tried for five years and had failed. The British troops were in an illegitimate association with any willful from both sides. They had tried courageously to bring about a settlement but with no success. Mr Wellbeloved's initiative is not likely to be greeted with enthusiasm by the Government. He thought it was likely to cause unhappiness to "anyone associated with the discredited policy of successive governments". Peat's complaint: The Provisionals who marched through London with banners flying on April 14 were bastards, who should be sent packing, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh said in the Lords yesterday (our Parliamentary Staff writes). He had been told by Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State, Home Office, that it was an offence for any person to wear in a public place or public meeting a uniform signifying his association with any political organisation or with the promotion of a political objective. However, Lord Harris said that the Commissioner of

Police had decided that the circumstances of the march did not justify criminal proceedings. Lord Clifford said a photograph of the Provisionals was shown in The Times on the front page next to the report on the murder of his son's brother officer and school friend. He called the Provisionals a murderers' organization who had marched with gangsters' molls. Business drive: Northern Ireland leaders pressed their "Ulster business drive" into Scotland yesterday (our Edinburgh writes). In Edinburgh Sir Harry Jones, Agent for Northern Ireland, expressed gratitude to the British Army for its "wonderful patience and fortitude" and said "Ulster should not be associated with destruction but should be linked more with construction." Letters, page 19

Executive parties win Sunningdale debate

From Robert Fisk Stormont. Mr Brian Faulkner's three Executive parties, the Unionists, Alliance and the Social Democratic and Labour Party, won their important motion in the Northern Ireland Assembly yesterday evening. It supported the Sunningdale agreement which created power-sharing in Ulster. Their victory has prompted the so-called Ulster Workers' Council to call a partial strike in the province today. The debate was marked by allegations from a member that one of Mr Faulkner's ministers had tried to give explosives to the official IRA in London-derry in 1972. The debate that prompted the threat continued during the afternoon smoothly enough until Mr Ernest Bain, the minister for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, who was winding up for the loyalists, made his allegation against Mr Ivan Cooper, the Minister of Community Relations. Mr Bannockburn's recent Penguin book, War and an Irish Town, had deleted from a section in which Mr McCann wrote: "Ivan Cooper urged the local officials to join in a bombing campaign and undertook to supply the gelignite if they would agree." Mr Baird went on to say that Mr Cooper had agreed to leave his explosives outside public houses in Letterkenny in Co Donegal as a first instalment for the IRA and had urged the bombing of

a department store in Londonderry owned by a prominent Unionist businessman. Mr Baird said that Mr Gerard Fitz, the leader of the SDLP, Mr Cooper's party, had seen Lord Longford and got the passage in the book deleted before publication. At that point Mr Baird was interrupted by Mr Speaker, who warned him about "character assassination" and Mr Cooper stood up to say: "I am quite prepared to answer to the House." After the debate, Mr Cooper issued a statement in which he said: "In the course of this afternoon's debate the Assembly member for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, Mr Ernest Baird, made a serious allegation against me which I wish to make clear that his allegations are completely and absolutely without foundation. It was a cowardly attack made under the cover of parliamentary privilege. I challenge Mr Baird to repeat his disgraceful allegations outside the Assembly." Mr Cooper is to make a personal statement in the Assembly today, denying the allegations against him. Outside the Assembly, politics pursued a more traditional path as Mr Rees, the Northern Ireland Secretary of State, concluded his talks with Mr Cosgrave, the Irish-Terrace Minister for Dublin, before flying back to Belfast. His visit to the republic and Mr Wilson's statement about the IRA's Belfast bombing campaign plans on Monday,

have, however, obscured a decision by the Government to scrap its plans for a sponsorship release scheme for internees. In a Commons speech on April 4 Mr Rees outlined a number of political initiatives he intended to take in Ulster, and included a plan for the phased release of detainees. He said that he was considering whether they could be assigned to sponsors in their home communities and mentioned that the Sunningdale constitutional framework was a British intention to end interment. The idea soon became known as the "take-home-a-terrorist" plan, a title levelled by political opponents, and it seems that the Government thought it would have put the clergy, who would have helped to administer it, in a position of some embarrassment and danger. Mr Fitz, of the SDLP, said yesterday that few people would be sorry to see the idea thrown out, since it would not have had the support of either detainees or their relatives. Deserter released: Fusilier Burns, the British soldier, who was detained by the Irish police in Dublin after he had been introduced by Mr David O'Connell at a press conference in Dublin on Monday, as a British Army deserter, was released yesterday (our Dublin Correspondent writes). He had earlier sought political asylum in the republic.

Nurses se meeting with Prin Minister

By John Roper Medical Reporter. The staff side of the Council, which is to meet today, is to see the Minister and his staff. The Minister and his staff met yesterday Mrs Castle, of State for Social Services, who blamed the last government for the present crisis. At its meeting yesterday the council decided to negotiate on the £18m given recent Government as a first instalment of the big outlay in implementing the recommendations of the Bagshaw report. The money was to go to concerned with training council said, "the would create too many ties and anomalies or do nothing to improve all round which is a present crisis." In the Commons Mr said that the Govern considering "urgent sympathetically" how with the nurses' claim to be repaid for the in the nurses to make an ment in three weeks. When Sir Geoffrey shadow spokesman c services, asked where to meet the nurses' cla have to come from the Mrs Castle responded saying that the pres of the profession spr the last government's Hospital strike: Mor hundred nurses as staged a one-day stc Newsham. General Liverpool, yesterday 1 of their pay claim. If first nurses stoppa general hospital. "There was no inco to any of the 500 patients because the i remained on duty and I agreed to respond to e calls.

Hospital criticized over postponed operation

The University Hospital of Wales was accused yesterday of administrative failures over the postponement three times last year of a cardiac operation on a woman aged 57, who died two days after the third postponement. The criticism comes in a report by Sir Alan, Health Service Commissioner for Wales. He said there was a lack of sensitivity and understanding of the distress and anxiety that the delays and postponements were bound to cause. There was no evidence, he said, to substantiate allegations that the postponements had led to the death of Mrs Alice Higgs, of Feering Street, Newport, who died on June 28 last year. She was admitted to hospital on January 26, but discharged on January 31; readmitted on June 13 but discharged again on June 18. She was due to be admitted again on June 27, but was told the day before that the operation had to be postponed again. "On each occasion the reason given for postponing the operation was that no bed would be available in the intensive care unit for the intensive care. My investigation has not been able to establish positively why she should have been discharged without an operation on January 31. Sir Alan said a number of reasons, including shortage of medical staff, had been put forward, "but the fact remains that between February 1 and May 31 the surgery was concerned performed 17 operations and it is not clear why Mrs Higgs was not included in his list." The second postponement was at the request of the director in charge of the intensive care unit because of the shortage of beds. Sir Alan said, there were surgical beds empty on June 18. South Glamorgan Area Health Authority said last night that there had been a lack of communication but it had been put right. The fault had been with the system, not with individuals. A new administrative procedure for complex operations had been put into effect.

No intention that head should drink weedkiller

Tom Woolley, aged 47, a school caretaker, of Oldham Road, Springhead, near Oldham, Lancashire, said in evidence at Leeds Crown Court yesterday that he never intended that Mrs Dorothy Mary Ellis, headmistress of his school, should drink out of a bottle of Ribena into which he had put weedkiller. Mrs Ellis, aged 51, of Barredgeford Road, Oldham, had repeatedly refused to go out with him, he said, he decided to take his own life. He put weedkiller in a bottle of Ribena, which he gave to her to drink. He did not remember leaving the bottle in the staff room. Mr Woolley has pleaded not guilty to attempting to murder Mrs Ellis. Mr Justice Milmo said the two charges of administering poison to endanger life, and with intent to injure, aggravate or annoy, would be withdrawn. But the jury could convict Mr Woolley of attempting those things. The judge said it was clear on the unchallenged evidence that Mrs Ellis's life had not been in danger from what she drank. The trial continues today.

Weather forecast and recordings

Weather forecast and recordings section including maps of the UK and tables for sun rises, moon rises, and temperature forecasts for various regions.

Threat to widen air strike

By Arthur Reed Air Correspondent. Dismissal notices to 1,900 striking stewards and stewardesses in the overseas division of British Airways may be issued by the airline shortly. The strike, which is over duty hours, enters its ninth day today, at a daily cost to the airline of £400,000. About 2,000 passengers are being transferred to other airlines each day. The possibility of dismissals was one of the items discussed yesterday when Mr Howard Phelps, airline group staff director, met Mr Booth, Minister of State for Employment. A small group of stewards made efforts yesterday to involve the 2,000 cabin staff in the strike. The European division staff have settled under Phase Three. The group has called a meeting today in a car park near Heathrow airport at which the overseas division will be called for. About 800 overseas division cabin staff are still overseas, but British Airways said yesterday that it was making arrangements to bring 500 home by other airlines. The other 200 would stay overseas to ensure a speedy resumption of services when the dispute was settled.

Edward VII TV series sold

A 13-part television series based on the life of Edward VII, which will be shown on British television early next year, has been sold to the CBS network for transmission throughout the United States. By arrangement with Buckingham Palace, filming took place at Windsor, Osborne House and Sandringham. The archives at Windsor Castle supplied designers with accurate reproductions of royal uniforms and palaces. The series was built at ATV's Elstree studios.



HOME NEWS

Nationalist rescues Labour in vote over industry Act

Our Parliamentary Staff With the support of a Scottish Nationalist MP, the Government yesterday defeated by 4 votes to 13 an Opposition amendment to impose stricter parliamentary control over the proposed repeal of the Industrial Relations Act.

Mr Foot said he hoped the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill would be on the statute book at the end of June or beginning of July. "Independence Day, July 4, might be an appropriate day."

Government 'agreement with tunnel opponents'

By Our Planning Reporter The Government has reached "a very great measure of agreement" with most of the petitioners against the Channel Tunnel Bill, Mr Peter Boydell, QC, for the Department of the Environment, said yesterday.



Dr David Pitt, the new chairman of the GLC, outside County Hall, with Big Ben reflected in its windows.

GLC's coloured chairman 'speaks for London'

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent Dr David Pitt, Grenadan-born general practitioner, politician and race relations expert, was yesterday elected chairman of the Greater London Council. He is conscious of the heavy responsibility and great opportunity attached to his year in office.

More important than the position of the Lord Mayor of London. But one accepts that the Lord Mayor of London is a very old-established office and he has in his garb and accoutrements, more than the chairman of the GLC has got.

He says that each GLC chairman can bring his own personal role to the office. His is to further the friendship of the Commonwealth, an ideal he has followed throughout his career. He intends, therefore, to visit schools with a high proportion of black children.

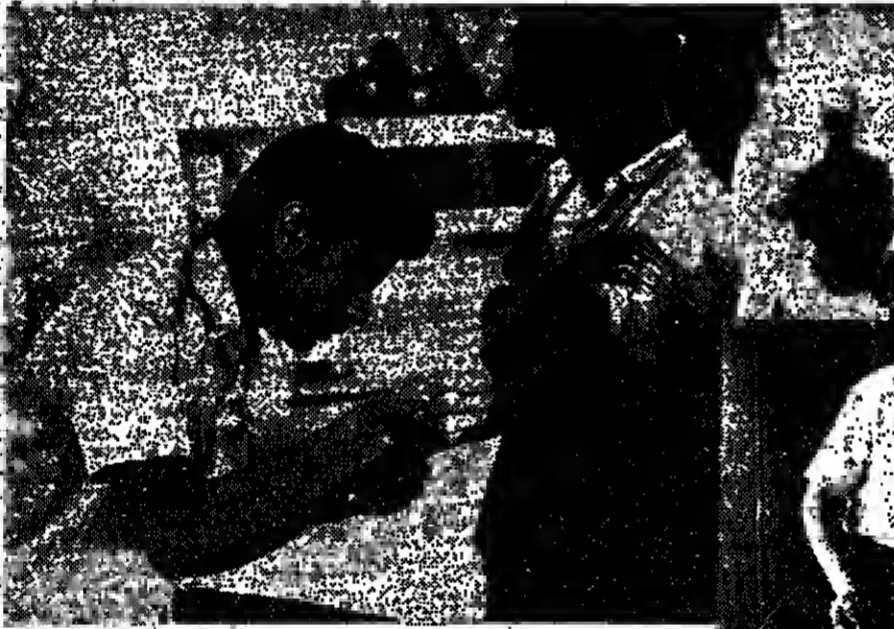
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Food companies respond to price curbs 'favourably'

Our Parliamentary Staff Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said yesterday that significant sections of the food trade were responding favourably to a suggestion for a voluntary scheme to stabilize the price of essential foods.

Mrs Williams said that if a voluntary agreement could be worked out, the Government would not need to use the Bill to empower her to regulate particular food prices as well as retail prices of other household necessities.

Some people never forget Christian Aid Week.



£70,000 of last year's Christian Aid Week money went to a medical project in Bangladesh, where there's currently only one doctor to every 10,000 people.



£950 of last year's Christian Aid Week money bought typewriters for a training school in Nigeria.



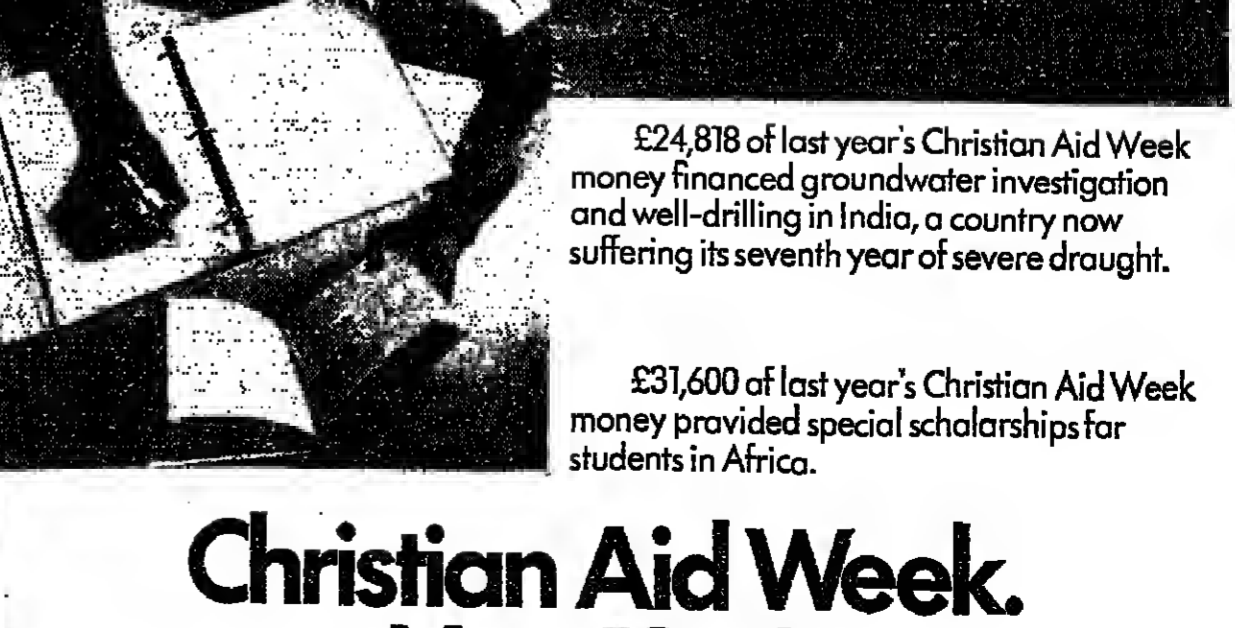
£2,000 of last year's Christian Aid Week money helped a refugee aid programme in Vietnam.



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Record £65,000 for woman widowed at 23

Damages of £65,000 were awarded in the High Court yesterday to Mrs Lesley Crouch, 42, for the death of her husband in a road crash two years ago.

Fingerprints of editor to be taken

David May, editor of Time Out, was ordered at Clerkenwell Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday to have his fingerprints taken after the court had been told he had been in possession of a permit belonging to a kidnapped Spanish banker.

Reduction of battery uses is to be trebled

Michael Bailey, sport Correspondent, said a train's battery bus has such interest since it demonstrated in March that production is being led to about 60. The buses, need for normal passenger service in three British cities, instead of Manchester as originally intended and expected to bring orders from other transport authorities Britain and abroad.

Warrant out for Spike Milligan

A warrant with bail was issued at Highgate Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday for the arrest of Spike Milligan, the entertainer, of Holden Road, North Finchley, on an allegation of assault causing a juvenile bodily harm.

Leader of council urged to resign

A majority Labour group on Middle town council, West Ham, have called for the resignation of Mr William Ferris, the council leader, because he is an Independent Labour Party candidate in the party's list against the party's national Council in last week's elections.

Library restoration

Work has started on a £10,000 plan to renovate Lincoln Cathedral's books and Wren Library.

Christian Aid Week. May 13-18.

PO Box No 1, London SW1. Giro Number 5563151.



HOME NEWS

Left-wingers capture control of biggest Civil Service union

From Paul Routledge Douglas, Isle of Man In a political coup likely to have serious repercussions in government employment, left-wingers yesterday captured the leadership of the Civil and Public Services Association, the biggest Civil Service union, which has more than 215,000 members.

Mr Jackson censured by union over pit remarks

From Alan Hamilton Labour Staff Bournemouth A television interview on the miners' dispute given by Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, led to a motion of censure on the leadership at the union's annual conference yesterday.

US girl 'did not know guns were in trunk'

Ather Naseem, a Pakistani from California, one of the three defendants in the Heathrow airport arms plot trial, told a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that she did not know a French government official in Paris was completely 'messed up' by a Ted Brown, an American ex-serviceman.



The Lotus Elite four-seat sports: impressive but expensive.

Four-seat Elite from Lotus costs £6,000

By Peter Waymark Motoring Correspondent A new British sports car with a top speed of 128 mph and costing nearly £6,000 is announced today by Lotus. The Elite, powered by an uprated version of the Lotus two-litre engine used in the Jensen-Healey, is the company's first full four-seater.

WEST EUROPE

Radicals come out in support of M Giscard d'Estaing after agreeing reform programme

From Edward Mortimer Paris, May 14 M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and his Radical Party today at last ended the suspense which they have maintained about their position in the presidential election, and decided to support M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Foreign policy 'no union between carp and rabbit'

From Charles Hargrove Paris, May 14 M Giscard d'Estaing, if elected President, will be his own Minister for Foreign Affairs and his foreign policy will be substantially that of President Pompidou, with a new liberal twist.

Students lose appeal over suspensions

From Our Correspondent Oxford Appeals by 13 Oxford students sent down for a year for occupying the Indian Institute at the university on February 13 were dismissed by Oxford University court of appeal yesterday.

New procedure on Europe MPs' expenses

From Our Correspondent Luxembourg, May 14 The clampdown by the European Parliament on MPs said to have been receiving allowances for days they were not in attendance has won widespread approval among British MPs here for the May plan.

Vatican court told of theft plot by staff

Rome, May 14.—Four former Vatican employees went on trial before a Vatican court today charged with stealing papal valuables in a racket spanning over a period of five years.

the balance in foreign trade was restored. M Giscard d'Estaing, by contrast, had expressed his agreement in writing with the "main ideas" of a three-point programme put to him by M Servan-Schreiber. The three points are: use of public money to provide a guaranteed income and to increase public investment; elected regional administrations, with their own financial resources; and "fiscal justice", including a form of capital gains tax.

Journalists tell of the Elysee censors

From Richard Wigg Paris, May 14 Half the population of France regularly receives their daily news from the ORTF, the state television and radio network. Yet this news is frequently subjected to all kinds of pressures by the Government and local authorities, the journalists handling the news programmes have told viewers and listeners.

West German Cabinet set up inquiry into security

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, May 14 As its last official act, Bonn's caretaker Cabinet today ordered an independent investigation of West Germany's security services, whose failure to stop a spy penetrating the chancellery contributed to the fall of Herr Brandt.

Ministers to hear Nato guidelines

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, May 14 The new declaration of the principles guiding the Nato alliance, widely assumed to have been put on diplomatic ice, is likely to be published at least partially at the spring meeting of Nato Foreign Ministers in Ottawa on June 18 and 19.

Last ditch attempt to Danish Government

From Our Correspondent Copenhagen, May 14 Government and opposition parties in Denmark's single-chamber Parliament continued tense negotiations today in a last-ditch effort to reach a compromise that will avert defeat for Mr Poul Hartling's minority Liberal administration.



Some of the men who are expected to be appointed tomorrow to General Spínola's government. Professor Adelino da Palma Carlos, the probable Prime Minister, who is independent in bottom right. The others with their political affiliations and probable posts: from left, back row, Senhor Avelino Pacheco Gonçalves (Communist, Minister of Foreign Affairs); Senhor Manuel Rocha (Public Works); front, Senhor Alvaro Cunha (Socialist, Information); Senhor Raoul Rego (Socialist, Information).

Spinola peace offer to Frelimo

Continued from page 1 The spokesman denied that unrest was already a fact. However, there is no doubt that the junta is worried that the present wave of strikes and take-overs of factories by workers could produce an explosive situation. Yesterday, there were rowdy scenes during a lockout at the newspaper O Seculo and today 1,600 Wolfram miners joined the growing list of workers who are for the first time exercising their right to strike.

British pairs lead in world bridge

From a Bridge Correspondent Las Palmas, May 14 After four rounds world bridge pairs teams here British play in both the open women's series. Irving Robner, Sheehan, of London, a narrow lead going fifth round of the open field of 192 pairs to 60 for the final. Ed and Riki Marks, of London, are comfortably the women's event.

Welcome in Bru for Irish Preside

Brussels, May 14.—dozin and Queen Fab welcomed Mr Erskine to the President of the Irish and his wife, on official visit in return to Ireland made by a royal couple in 196 France Presse.

Ministers to hear Nato guidelines

partners in Nato for their ideas on the future of the Nato declaration. The original plan was that it should be solemnly signed, possibly by President Nixon and other heads of government, along with its EEC companion piece, on the occasion of Nato's twenty-fifth birthday last month.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Spies be', 'on au', 'House', 'on Mrs', 'on Portug', 'ports begin', 'Welcome in Bru for Irish Preside', 'Spying cha', 'S African'.



OVERSEAS

Discrepancies between typists cast doubt on authenticity of White House transcripts

From Patrick Brogan Washington, May 14 A glaring discrepancy in the published transcripts of the White House tapes was revealed today, thanks to the perspicacity of an ordinary reader of The New York Times. A portion of a conversation between President Nixon and Mr Henry Petersen, the Assistant Attorney General, on April 16 last year, was transcribed twice. Both versions are given and they are strikingly different. This was clearly a case of human error and nothing very dramatic revealed in one version is concealed in the other. However, the differences are so striking that the value as an accurate transcript of all the other 1,200 pages submitted by the President is practically destroyed. The discovery greatly strengthens the demands that the original tapes be turned over to the House of Representatives judiciary committee and to the Watergate special prosecutor. Many passages inaudible to one typist were audible to the other, but the second missed several passages heard by the first. Version one on page 857: HP—personally, (inaudible) well I've been (inaudible) and have advised the jury of that fact and two that Gray, from what Titus has (inaudible) over there has to go to see Sirica. Version 2 on page 858: HP—(inaudible) question, (inaudible) I told him one, I would be willing to go (inaudible) and advise his lawyers of that fact and two that they... and by that I mean Titus who has the best relationship with Sirica over there and is going to have to wait and see Sirica, John Sirica was presiding over the trial of the Watergate burglars; Mr Titus was

United States attorney prosecuting the case and Mr Patrick Gray was acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Evidently Mr Petersen and Mr Nixon were discussing ways of approaching the judge. Another example, version one on page 858: PH—We can't do the announcement... What I had in mind would be... the announcement... (inaudible) announcement... still to the (inaudible) going to name several other people who were involved... (inaudible) because of the people named (inaudible) language used, (inaudible) some people (inaudible) judgment (inaudible) matter for the President (inaudible) special, I'm going to call him special, (inaudible) this case (inaudible) possibility before he walks into that open court (inaudible) can't get to the today (inaudible) meeting with (inaudible)? Version two on page 859: P—You can't. No... the announcement... what I had in mind would be... stick to developments and if he's going to name... several other people were involved (inaudible) other people... then my concern... we've called him special, (inaudible) something has been charged. And that the President (inaudible)... I'm going to tell them that the (inaudible) counsel has resigned. There are scores of differences, several on every line of the two transcripts. The White House has acknowledged that this is an error, and that probably, during the transcription, wrong and (inaudible) and some portions of the same conversation to work on and the two transcripts were stuck together. The original tapes of six of the 46 conversations recorded in the volume of transcripts are in the judiciary committee's possession. The transcripts can therefore be checked directly. For the other 38 conversations, the committee must accept the President's version or send its two senior members down to the White House to listen to the originals. After discovering the extent of the White House version's unreliability, there can be little doubt that the committee will prefer to set the originals for itself. Its staff claims that it has more sophisticated equipment for listening to them than the White House or the special prosecutor have and that therefore many passages inaudible to them are audible to the committee. It would at all events seem absurd now to suggest that two elderly gentlemen with ear-phones could contribute to problems of elucidation which White House typists cannot cope with. The differences, "Gray" or "They" "We can't" or "You can't", might be the sort of thing to amuse Shakespearean exegetes as a diversion from comparing quartos and folios, but is hardly a sensible way for the judiciary committee to spend its time when the originals are in the White House. The discrepancy was first covered by John Northrup, of New York, who was reading his way through the complete version of the transcripts published in The New York Times. None of the hundreds of reporters, lawyers, legislators and members of their staffs who have read the transcripts had noticed it. Mr Northrup wrote to the Washington Post (whose copy he had knowledge of) at the very end of their lengthy story and the White House, aghast, confirmed the fact. The incident confirms the had quality of the White House bug-ging equipment and limitations of specialist reporting. The specialists all concentrated on the more sensational revelations while an ordinary reader, plodding through, picked up one of the most important points in the book.



A squad of Border Security Force men patrol the silent railway tracks at Sabarmati, in Ahmedabad, during India's national rail strike.

Unions call all India strike

From Michael Horsby Delhi, May 14 Militant trade unions today called for a one-day general strike throughout India tomorrow in support of striking railwaymen, while the Government claimed that the situation on Asia's largest national rail network was returning rapidly to normal.

The call for the general strike was issued by the communist-controlled All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC). Several smaller trade union federations, both left and right wing, also came out in favour of the "Bharat Bandh" (India strike). The general strike was opposed, however, by the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), which is affiliated to Mr Gandhi's ruling Congress Party. Both the AITUC and the INTUC claim memberships of a little over two million workers each. The strike is likely to cause extensive disruption of normal commercial and industrial activity as a time when the country can least afford it. Hospitals, water and electricity supplies and some other essential services will be spared. Most newspapers are also expected to appear. The entire Opposition, with some minor exceptions, walked out of the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) in Delhi in protest today as Mr L. N. Mishra, the Railways Minister, reaffirmed the Government's refusal to reopen negotiations with the militant railwaymen unless they call off their week-old strike first. Mr Mishra, who claimed that 70 per cent of railwaymen were back at work and a further 20 per cent were being kept away only by intimidation, also said that even if talks were resumed, the Government would not be able to grant the strikers' two main demands. These are for an annual bonus equal to one month's pay and a 75 per cent wage increase to give railwaymen parity with workers in nationalised industries. A Mass arrests continued today under wartime emergency regulations. The Government today gave details of acts of sabotage by striking railwaymen, including the placing of boulders, logs and explosives on the railway track.

Communists in Vietnam cut another peace link

From Victoria Britain Saigon, May 14 The South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today denounced in the strongest terms the communist Provisional Revolutionary Government's decision yesterday to suspend indefinitely the political talks in Paris. The military talks in Saigon in the Joint Military Committee (JMC) were suspended last Friday. All the peacekeeping machinery has now ground to a halt, and the Foreign Ministry statement claimed that the PRG is thus pursuing a systematic plan to destroy the whole Paris agreement. At the same time the South Vietnamese delegate to the JMC again today asked the Government to reopen the military negotiations in Saigon. The PRG have refused to go back to the JMC until the Government restores their semi-diplomatic status, written into the Paris agreement, and worked out in detail in the JMC a year ago. It was withdrawn by the Government last month. The Foreign Ministry statement also reaffirms the Government's determination to keep the International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS) going. But the ICCS cannot function without the JMC. It has been deadlocked now for over a month, and members of some of the four delegations are beginning to talk about going home. Two aircraft crashed yesterday south of Tay Ninh city near the Cambodian border, north-west of Saigon, military sources reported. A South Vietnamese Air Force C47 was brought down by communist ground fire yesterday afternoon. Two of the crew were killed and the four others are missing. The second to crash in almost the same area was a C-119. A C-119 aircraft on hire to the CIA-supported Air America company, which was using it to transport rice from Saigon to Phnom Penh. The south Vietnamese Air Force last week and several aircraft and helicopters between 10 and 15 miles further south in the battle for Duc Hiep Ranger base two weeks ago. In Saigon the Government spokesman denied a report on the communist Liberation Radio that the explosion in Spog Phu school in the delta two weeks ago, when 39 children were killed or wounded, was caused by grenades thrown into the school by South Vietnamese officers who had been celebrating their promotion. "If grenades were thrown into the school why did we find the tail of an 82mm mortar?" the spokesman asked.

Spotlight on Mrs Nixon's jewels

From Fred Emery Washington, May 14 Hitherto unpublicized gifts of jewels by Saudi Arabian princes subsequently worn in public by Mrs Nixon have been added today to White House embarrassments. Mrs Maxine Cheshire, doyenne of society columnists, having chased the story for months, reports it at great length in her newspapers today. Perhaps the worst seeming aspect is that six weeks ago Mrs Nixon, on advice of counsel, suddenly transferred the gems from her bedroom safe to the little known White House gifts office. That was on March 28, the same day Mrs Cheshire says her reporters formally asked the White House to see the gifts office records on the Saudi jewels. Today White House officials indignantly asserted that Mrs Nixon had never intended keeping the jewels after the Presi-

dent leaves office. Even though some were given as long ago as 1969 and, apparently, gift office and protocol officials knew nothing about them, it was always Mrs Nixon's intention to give them to the national archives, the officials stated. In the meantime she had every right to wear them, they insisted. One problem—as attributed by Mrs Cheshire to Mr J. Fred Buzhardt, the President's hapless counsel—is that some foreigners might not understand that United States law forbids American officials or their relatives accepting gifts "from any king, prince or foreign state". Relatives were added to the law in 1966. Mr Buzhardt says the Saudi jewels were not "technically state gifts", but even so must be handed to the United States Government when the President's term ends. Nothing was said publicly because the donors might "consider disclosure, or

Warning on trade unions' threat to free press

From Peter Hazelhorst Kyoto, May 14 While deploring forms of official censorship in many countries of the world, a British delegate attending the general assembly of the International Press Institute in Kyoto today asked the organization to examine some of the more "insidious" forms of controls which were beginning to threaten the freedom of the press in the United Kingdom. Mr Windsor Clarke, director of the National Press Agency, described these threats as attempts by trade unions and other sectional interests to impose their will over the ultimate authority of the editor of a newspaper. As an example he cited the recent cases where labour leaders threatened to call strikes unless cartoons or editorial columns, offensive to unions, were withdrawn from British newspapers. Mr Clarke also said that the unions in Britain were attempting to form editorial advisory committees which would erode the authority of editors and ultimately the freedom of the press. "These suggestions have been put up to various forms in an attempt to disguise the fact that it is a form of censorship," Mr Clarke said that while he firmly believed that editors should consult senior members of their staff, he opposed plans to set up editorial advisory committees comprised of various members of the staff for two main reasons. First, sectional interests would try to dominate these committees to subvert the authority of the editor who is ultimately responsible to the law and to his proprietor. Secondly, he was convinced that candidates who would be elected to these committees would be people with extreme views. "I believe in consultation but I oppose any attempt to form elected councils which would affect the authority of the editor," he said. "What I am trying to say is that the threat to the freedom of the press exists in older democracies as well as the young ones. Apart from examining official restrictions, journalists will not be doing their duty if we ignore these insidious attempts of muzzling the press." Earlier today, Mrs Helen Vlachos, the Greek publisher, who ceased publication rather than submit to censorship, asked the IPI to take steps to educate the public at large that the press fight for freedom was essentially a fight for the readers' basic freedoms.

Peking likely to recognize Dacca after Bhutto visit

From David Bonavia Peking, May 14 Mr Z. Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, flew home today after a three-day visit to China, the chief result of which is expected to be Peking recognition of Bangladesh. Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, who has been ill for nearly a week, was not at the airport to bid farewell to Mr Bhutto, as he normally would have done. Nor did he take part in the talks which the Pakistani leader had with senior Chinese officials yesterday and today, or attend last night's farewell banquet. Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, a Vice Premier, deputized for Mr Chou, whose illness is attributed by officials to age. Pakistan sources said Mr Chou, who is 75, looked drawn

and tired when he had talks with Mr Bhutto on Sunday, and defied doctors' orders by continuing them for nearly two hours instead of only one. Meanwhile, Indian diplomatic sources here have expressed bewilderment at the statement which Mr Teng made at a banquet two nights ago on self-determination for Kashmir, which led the Indian Charge d'Affaires to walkout. The sources point out that Kashmir is not an issue between China and India, that China is fully aware of Delhi's position, and that even Mr Bhutto did not refer to it in such uncompromising terms. They were at a loss to explain why the Chinese side should have raised this issue at a time when international relations on the sub-continent seem to be improving.

UN hearing on Portuguese atrocity reports begins

By Tim Jones The United Nations Commission investigating alleged massacres by Portuguese troops in Mozambique sat for the first time in London yesterday, but it was still not known whether they will be allowed to investigate at first hand. The commission, led by Mr Shalendra Kumar Upadhyay of Nepal, has asked the new military regime in Portugal for permission to visit Mozambique and is still awaiting a reply. The commission is trying to establish whether reports of massacres which first appeared in The Times last July are true. The report, based by Father Adrian Bastings on the evidence of missionaries, alleged a series of Portuguese atrocities in the Mocimboa area in 1971 and the massacre of 400 villagers at Wiriyamu, near Tete, in 1972. Mr Upadhyay said yesterday that the Caeano Government had disputed the competence of the United Nations to investigate the allegations. That was just another instance of the continuous indifference of the then Portuguese authorities to any effort towards the

restoration of their inalienable rights to the peoples under colonial oppression." He added that more evidence of atrocities was coming from missionaries recently forced to leave the territory. The first witness, Mr Martin Ennals, secretary-general of Amnesty International, welcomed the release by the new regime of political prisoners in Portugal, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, but said that not all such prisoners in the African territories had been freed. He asked the commission to exert pressure for their release or trial. Mr Ennals also asked the commission to press the Portuguese authorities to grant free access to organizations such as Amnesty to carry out their own investigations. The commission is expected to sit in London until Friday. It will hear evidence in camera from priests who say they either witnessed atrocities or spoke to survivors. The mission then moves to Madrid and Rome before going on to Dar es Salaam and Lusaka.

Briton in court accused of manslaughter

Lusaka, May 14—Colin Brown, aged 31, a British businessman, appeared in Lusaka High Court today on a charge of manslaughter resulting from an accident on March 22 to which his car ran over a column of marching troops. Four were killed and 20 injured. No plea was taken today, and the case was adjourned until Friday. A request for bail was refused. Mr Brown, who comes from Castor, near Peterborough, has lived in Zambia for nine years and is a building company manager in Lusaka—Agence France-Press.

Ban on work for Santiago junta may be widened

By Raymond Perman Labour Staff The "blackening" of work on warships and jet engines for Chile may spread to involve firms making components, Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said yesterday. An instruction from the executive of the union to stop work on all military hardware destined for Chile has been sent to 2,700 branches and more than 200 district committees. It is aimed mainly at preventing the delivery of two frigates and two submarines and the overhaul of eight Rolls-Royce Avon engines, but Mr Scanlon said that any firms making parts also would be affected. The executive took the decision to seed out the instruction after considering an emergency motion passed by the AUEW's policy-making national committee at Worthing earlier this month. It did not specifically mention industrial action but was interpreted by the executive as giving authority for the "blackening" of work. Workers at Yarrow's shipyard on the Clyde stopped work on Monday on the frigate Lyuch after receiving the instruction, but a second frigate is already complete and undergoing sea trials.

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'Briton' on spying charge found to be S African

From Our Correspondent Lusaka, May 14 Doubts about the identity of a man held in Zambia on five charges of spying for the South African Bureau of State Security (Bos) were proved correct today when it was stated in the Lusaka High Court that he is not the Briton he was first thought to be. The man was originally charged under the name of David Knowles, but today Mr Craig Patterson, his counsel, said to court that his client was Clive Gobi and had never claimed to be anybody else. Shortly after the man first appeared in court two months ago, answering to the name of David Knowles, it was learnt that there was a Briton of that name serving four years in Pretoria prison for theft. In the High Court today Mr Patterson said that his client had all along told police his name was Gobi. The judge

agreed to change the name in the charges after Mr Chad Kawamba, the prosecutor, said "he insists on being called Clive Gobi, let it be". It was learnt later that Mr Gobi was born in Luanshya in Zambia's copperbelt and is the holder of a South African passport. Mr Gobi pleaded guilty to the five charges which involve photographing copper mines and a copper refinery. He was remanded in custody for trial on May 22. Another man, Henning Petrus Cornelius Buitendag, a South African, also appeared in the High Court today on four charges of espionage involving the gaining of information on the production capacity of copper mining machinery. He was also alleged to be working for Bos. Mr Buitendag also pleaded not guilty and was remanded in custody for trial tomorrow.

Golan pact eludes Dr Kissinger

Damascus, May 14—Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State said today that despite some progress, no agreement had been reached to his talks here today with Syrian leaders on disengaging Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights. Speaking to reporters before boarding his aircraft for Jerusalem, he said: "We make further progress on refining the various ideas before us, and I expect to return to Syria tomorrow." Dr Kissinger said his talks with President Assad of Syria had been very extensive and cordial. "I am returning to Israel now and will bring the Government there some further Syrian thoughts (on disengagement)," he said. An official Syrian statement said merely that President Assad and Dr Kissinger had reviewed factors relating to troop disengagement at today's meeting. Dr Kissinger would return to Damascus tomorrow afternoon, the statement added. Mr Abdul-Halim Khaddam, Syria deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, also attended today's talks, which were later joined by Major-General Mustafa Tlas, the Defence Minister, Major-General Najm Jundi, the Air Force Commander, and Brigadier Hikmat Shuhabi, chief of military intelligence. Mr Joseph Sisco, United States Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Mr Alfred Atherton, Assistant Sec-

retary of State for Middle East Affairs, were also present. Jerusalem, May 14—Israel was tonight waiting to hear what Dr Kissinger had achieved in Damascus. With the Golan Heights rocked by snailfire for the sixty-fourth successive day, the Syrian message could be decisive in the seventeenth day of Dr Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy. The Israeli military spokesman today accused the Syrians of unprovoked artillery fire this morning on the northern sector of the salient captured by the Israelis in the October war and later of extending the fire to central and southern regions. Israel returned the fire, he said. The Israelis later announced that their aircraft had attacked concentrations of Arab guerrillas in southern Lebanon. Israel maintains that the region contains the largest number of guerrilla bases and has dubbed it "Farahland". The chief obstacles in reaching a disengagement agreement still appear to be exact demarcation of the line between the buffer zone between them and the limitation-of-forces zones on either side. At the core of these difficulties is the disposition of the town of Quneitra, once a Syrian garrison town on the Heights and today a battered ruin after the 1967 and October wars. The town itself is unimportant strategically but both sides wish to retain it for prestige. It became known yesterday that a group of young Israelis, mostly settlers from other Golan



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The Collection, approved by the Churchill Centenary Trust, was designed by Alex Styles of Garrard. He collaborated with John Spencer-Churchill, Sir Winston's nephew, who brought a personal touch to the design of the gilded Churchillian motifs which the Collection is decorated. A colour brochure will be sent on request; in view of the historical and artistic importance of the Collection, enquiries should be made without delay.

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SPORT

Football

Irish team spirit has become their great strength

By Geoffrey Green Football Correspondent

England, refreshed (at least temporarily) by Mr Joe Mercer, their caretaker until a full time successor to Sir Alf Ramsey is appointed, are to be given a second attempt at Wembley. This time they face Northern Ireland, the conquerors of Scotland at Hampden Park, and do so with the same side that beat Wales 2-0 at Cardiff last Saturday.

have explained the situation to them. A very important member of this England party, he has tremendous experience and all the players respect him. I have explained my position to him and, like the professional he is, he understands. Mercer added that his only change would probably be to play Keith Weller on his natural right side and switch Colin Bell on the left in midfield. "It didn't look right for Keith on Saturday and as I know from my Manchester City days that he can play down the left, I have decided to make this slight switch." All of which, too, is fair comment, satisfying in part, but no one required this switch of Weller.

England's attack of Channon, Keegan and Bowles will need to provide greater collective aggression than they showed in Wales if they are to break down the hard central core of the Irish. Hunter and O'Keefe are the heart and soul and switch Colin Bell on the left in midfield. "It didn't look right for Keith on Saturday and as I know from my Manchester City days that he can play down the left, I have decided to make this slight switch." All of which, too, is fair comment, satisfying in part, but no one required this switch of Weller.

Racing

Escorial given another chance

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent

Escorial, recently deposited by Poyntam as favourite for the Oaks, is being given another chance to establish her reputation at York today in the Musidora Stakes. After resting, unbeaten, throughout the winter Escorial appeared at Newmarket on 28th October when she was beaten by Polly Stakes, a race that she was expected to win even though she was given weight to lose and beat both Laura and Betrayal.

in a sudden race at Newmarket in the autumn. Mrs Mary Marshall paid 44,000 guineas for St. Ethelgreda when she was only a yearling. She is by Redoubt but out of a full sister to Astoria Royale. Her only race last year did not hold out much hope, but it is too early to judge her, and the fact that Noel Mansfield considers that she is good enough to take her chance in this race speaks for itself. St. Ethelgreda was her last race at Warwick by beating Star in the North. She should do so again, but whether she is good enough to rattle either Escorial or Laura, is another matter. Escorial, incidentally, was withdrawn yesterday and she will run in the Irish 1,000 Guineas instead.

A year ago the FPA Gold Cup was won by a mare, Nevermore, my selection ran well in the Croker Buteau Handicap, his first race this season, over seven furlongs, at Ascot on the 10th. Nevermore, my selection ran well in the Croker Buteau Handicap, his first race this season, over seven furlongs, at Ascot on the 10th. Nevermore, my selection ran well in the Croker Buteau Handicap, his first race this season, over seven furlongs, at Ascot on the 10th.

Yesterday's results

Table of racing results from various tracks including York, Brighton, and others. Columns include race name, time, and winning horse/jockey.

QPR chairman wants Jago to reconsider

Gordon Jago has resigned as manager of Queens Park Rangers, the team he has today ordered to top the club. This was announced in a form of a statement from Loftus Road at lunchtime yesterday.

An irresistible attack meets an immovable defence

Brussels, May 14.—Bayern Munich and Atletico Madrid today put the finishing touches to their match with the new champions playing by one, or at the most, two goals.

Trainer and horse get there in the end

Despite the withdrawal of several fancied runners due to the firm ground, we were nevertheless treated to an entertaining second day's racing at York yesterday.

Acceptors for the Irish Guineas

There are ten four-day declarations for the English-trained colts for Saturday's Irish 2,000 Guineas at the Curragh.

Petty Officer's plans

Petty Officer will attempt to win the Vaux Gold Tankard for the first time in his career on May 27 at Redcar.

Foulkes satisfied

The condition of the rider, Bill Foulkes, taken to the General Hospital following a chest infection, is reported to be satisfactory.

Yugoslavia have nine over 23 in Under-23 party

Belgrade, May 14.—The England under-23 team manager, Ken Furphy, will ask Yugoslavia to field six under-23 players in the international between Yugoslavia and England here tomorrow.

No approach to Clough

Brighton's chairman Mr Michael Fair various reports that no approach had yet been made concerning Brian Clough by Aston Villa or any other team.

Hartley is manager at Bournemouth

Trevor Hartley, a former West Ham United player and coach with third division Bournemouth, has been appointed the club's new manager.

Today's football

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: England v Northern Ireland (Wembley, 4.45 p.m.).

Boxing

Monzon is not champion now, say board

The British Boxing Board of Control have followed the lead of the World Boxing Council, of whom they are members, in no longer recognizing Rodrigo Monzon as the middleweight champion.

Rugby Union

W Transvaal unlikely to be a match for Lions

All Blacks. Forwards like Ripley and Poty, however, are virtually unknown here. From Poty's room the Lions will move 1,000 miles to Windhoek, in South-West Africa, homeland of the much respected South African flank forward, Jan Ellis.

Devon and Exeter NH

Racing programme for Devon and Exeter National Hunt, listing various races and participants.

York programme

Racing programme for York, listing various races and participants.

York selections

By Our Racing Correspondent: 2.0 Kerry Blue, 2.30 Tarrinno, 3.0 NEVERMORE is specially recommended. 4.0 Cur Amir, 4.30 Secret Dream, 5.0 Top Secret.

Folkestone programme

Racing programme for Folkestone, listing various races and participants.

Hexham NH

Racing programme for Hexham National Hunt, listing various races and participants.



SPORT

Tennis
Leading Norwegian shows resistance to Miss Wade

Naples, May 14.—Britain had an easy passage through the quarter-finals of the Federation Cup women's tennis competition today when they beat Norway in the second round. But the overall Norwegian number one, Ellen Gustafson, put up some resistance to Virginia Wade going down 4-6, 3-6.



Vijay Amritraj: coolly reasserted his authority in last match of tie.

Indians end 37-year-old Davis Cup monopoly

Calcutta, May 14.—India triumphed off a major Davis Cup triumph when they eliminated Australia, the holders, in the Eastern Zone final here today. The five-day battle between the teams ended in a 2-2 tie for India when Vijay Amritraj defeated Bob Gimblett 6-1, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4 in the final match.

Cricket
First win in Cup is achieved easily

NEATH: Gloucestershire (3 pts) beat Glamorgan by six wickets. Gloucestershire beat their first Benson and Hedges Cup win of the season when they comfortably defeated Glamorgan. They needed 136 to win and reached their target with seven overs to spare.

Crowd pleasing frolic came too late

By Alan Gibson
OXFORD: Oxford University drew with Somerset. At last, it was good cricket weather and there is nowhere I would rather have been than sitting in the sunshine in the Parks. This view was shared by quite a large number of others—well, large by current standards, perhaps a thousand drifted in and out during the day (you do not have to pay for admission to the Parks, though nowadays they make a small charge for a seat). Many of them seemed to be American sociologists broadening their knowledge of the English scene or professors of philosophy.

Becker misses chance to reach third round

Roger Becker, who started his Davis Cup career 22 years ago and has played only one serious competition in three weeks, appeared turning professional in 1962, ousted one of the best British tennis champions at Aldford yesterday. Becker, 40, ve 18 years away to Australian, evg Perkins, and as the legs ve out after two hours and a arter, Becker went down 3-3, 7-6, 2-.

Table with 4 columns: Player, Runs, Wickets, Overs. Includes names like D. A. Shepherd, R. Hedges, and scores for Gloucestershire and Glamorgan.

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Horse trials
World event team virtually picked

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris
In reversal of the trend which has prevailed in recent years, the new overall list for the British team to defend the world championships at Burghley in September, announced yesterday by the combined training committee of the British Horse Society.

Only five riders have been chosen, which accounts for four team riders and one reserve, which would suggest that the team has virtually been selected at this stage. It is emphasized, however, that each list is purely provisional, with the final selection being made at the Osberton two-day event in Nottinghamshire on August 22 and 23. Seven more and 180 any additions or alterations may be made to the list, and to the list of reserve riders.

Shortlisted for the team are Christopher Collins with Smokey V.I. Janet Hodgson with Larkspur, Richard Whead with Mrs Henry Willer's Wayfarer II, Captain Mark Phillips with the Queen's Columbus and Mrs H. C. Straker's George, and Lucinda Prior-Palmer with Be Fair George has been made available to Captain Phillips because Matthew Straker, his usual rider, has gone to Saratoga.

According to the number of foreign teams competing and there are today 10 tentative entries—Britain can also field up to eight individual riders. Those named yesterday are: Princess Anne with the Queen's Goodwill, Collins with Centurion, Marjorie Comerford with the Ghillie, Bridget Parker with Cornish Gold, Hugh Thomas with Playama, Virginia Thompson with Cornish Duke and Deborah West with Baccarat.

Leicestershire win again

For the second time this season Leicestershire have been nominated by Denis Compton as the Benson and Hedges "team of the week". Compton said: "Leicestershire made their 221 for six against Warwickshire in trying conditions, they bowled splendidly in worse conditions and their fielding was excellent."

Challenge to Buchanan

Jim Watt (Glasgow) and Billy Watt (Cardiff), who are rated as the leading challengers for the British lightweight championship, have been matched against each other at the Anglo-Welsh Sporting Club, Caerphilly, on June 19. The matchmaker, Eddie Thomas, is to approach the British Boxing Board of Control to ask them to recognize the bout as an official eliminator for Ken Buchanan's British and European titles.

Tennis

Las Vegas, R. Lyle beat J. Fildes, 6-3, 6-4. A. Ahe beat C. Mather, 6-3, 6-4. R. Lyle beat J. Fildes, 6-3, 6-4. R. Lyle beat J. Fildes, 6-3, 6-4.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 5, St. Louis Cardinals 3. American League: Boston Red Sox 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 3. American League: Milwaukee Brewers 4, Houston Astros 2. American League: Minnesota Twins 2, Texas Rangers 1. Oakland Athletics 11, Kansas City Royals 2.

BMW Sales & Service advertisement. Includes a list of car agents across various regions like London, Birmingham, Manchester, etc.

Athletics
Top Polish competitors for Crystal Palace

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent
Poland are sending five of their best athletes to the British meet, sponsored by Philips Electrical, at Crystal Palace on May 22. Their group includes an outstanding high hurdler, Wladyslaw Wodnyzski, who ranked fifth in the world last year by the American magazine, Track and Field News, when he had a best time of 13.4 sec. 1,500 metres, the United Kingdom record.

Golf
Miss le Feuvre boosts her Curtis Cup hopes

Carol le Feuvre outclassed the opposition to win the South-Eastern Women's Golf championship by seven strokes at Epsley Common, Surrey, yesterday. Miss le Feuvre was the only player to break 80 twice, winning the title for the first time with rounds of 77 and 82 for a total of 159.

BMW 525 advertisement. Features a large image of a BMW 525 sedan and text describing its performance and economy. Includes the slogan: 'Any luxury saloon that takes this kind of manhandling has to be a fantastic car!'.

Unbeatable performance. Unbelievable economy. The great new 2.5-litre, 6-cylinder BMW 525. An unexceptional reaction to a very exceptional car.







# Simone de Beauvoir: 'Marriage is a very dangerous institution'



Mlle de Beauvoir with Jean Paul Sartre: "They really listen to and look at each other."

Interviews with Simone de Beauvoir are rare. In the first she has given for four years, Mlle de Beauvoir talks to Caroline Moorehead about women's liberation, the subject of her first international success, 'The Second Sex'. In the second part of the interview, tomorrow, she talks about her childhood, her politics and her work.

"I don't want my life to obey any other will but my own." Simone de Beauvoir wrote in her diary in 1939. She has since lived her own life, and the world has played a remarkable part in it. He always wanted to write at 66 she is one of France's most admired and best-selling authors. Her relationship with Jean Paul Sartre, an existentialist philosopher, novelist, is legendary, yet never married him. She is of being "faithful and" and had several affairs, has no children. She always longed to travel there are few countries she has not visited. She said "I envy no one. I am perfectly happy with life as it is. If I had to start my life all over again I would not make it any other way." This happy life is especially well documented in four volumes of her autobiography, *All Said and Done*, published in England last year.

Men kept drawing attention to the vulgarity of the book, for women, written by women, because they were serious, at what the book was suggesting—equality between the sexes. The force of this hostility came as a shock to her. "In the life I was leading there was no such difference between men and women. It was not until after *The Second Sex* was published that I noticed that some of my male friendships were really very deceptive." Mlle de Beauvoir has returned to the attack today on several occasions. "We are devoting an entire issue of *Les Temps Modernes* [the left wing paper she, Sartre and *le cercle intime*, a small group of close friends

have been editing since the war] to women, written by women, for women. "Then we've started a sexist column in the paper: since December we have collected all the insults, all the stupidities written about women in try to shame them. We are also setting up an association, of which I am president, to be called the League for the Rights of Women, which will take up cases of discrimination against women. We'll have an office, somewhere that people can visit, one evening a week, in to which they can write, to report instances of discrimination." Until recently Mlle de Beauvoir was also president of Choisir, a pressure group dealing with abortion, which is still illegal in France. She was one of a group of prominent women who signed an abortion manifesto, making it clear that she had had an abortion herself. "A new law is being proposed on abortion in France, she told me. "It will be just as conservative as the last one, just as irrelevant. We want free and legal abortions, paid for by social security, so that women can be mistresses of their own bodies and their own decisions."

Freedom for women is a basic theme in her work, the notion that women must be true to themselves, and not live as women through men. She hased *The Second Sex* on the ethics of existentialism, the moral imperative that every human being must have the right to engage in freely chosen activity. And she frequently attacks any relationship in which both parties are not equally free, or in which women are treated as objects rather than equal human beings. In *The Second Sex* she wrote that the principle of marriage was obscene because it transferred into rights and duties an exchange which should be founded on spontaneous attraction. She says now: "I don't think the whole social system should be based on marriage. It's hard to say what should be put in its place, but the fact that one criticizes it doesn't

mean that one has to find something to replace it. After all, the American slaves didn't ask themselves what was going to happen to the American economy when they won their freedom. "I think marriage is a very alienating institution for men as well as for women. I think it's a very dangerous institution, dangerous for men who find themselves trapped, saddled with a wife and children to support; dangerous for women who aren't financially independent and end up by depending on men who can throw them out when they are 40; and very dangerous for children, because their parents vent all their frustrations and mutual hatred on them. The very words 'conjugal rights' are dreadful. Any institution which soldiers one person to another, obliging people who don't want to any longer to sleep together is a bad one." Looking at Simone de Beauvoir's life, you see how determinedly she has lived her theories. She met Sartre when she was 20 and he was 23. For 45 years they have seen each other—except on rare occasions—every day, but apart from a short spell immediately after the war when they lived on separate floors in the same hotel, they have never shared a house. They have always addressed each other as *vous* not *tu*. A friend tells of visiting them one afternoon in 1948 in the flat Sartre shared with his mother and funding Sartre and Mlle de Beauvoir working in different rooms, like children doing their homework. Mlle de Beauvoir has always protected Sartre from too many visitors, watched that he doesn't drink too much or catch cold, even tried to stop him getting a television in case it interfered with his work. As a friend of visitors, she has never shared a house with him. Others, he added, have paid the price for both Sartre and Mlle de Beauvoir have had many affairs, and not all their partners have emerged very contented with the situation. "We had pioneered our own relationship—its freedom, intimacy and frankness," Simone de Beauvoir wrote in her autobiography. "We had also, rather less successfully, thought up the idea of the 'trio'." The trio, which she was later to call a "machining device" usually consisted of herself, Sartre and a woman friend of Sartre's. Yet for all her freedom there seems little doubt that she was being much more than equal. "She was acutely aware of rivals," says Mme Henriette Nizan, wife of Sartre's great friend who died during the war. "She steered them away just like anyone else would have done." And there is no lack of testimony for her real love of Sartre. "For 45 years they have really been interested in each other," a young friend says. "They really listen to and look at each other." And in her autobiography Mlle de Beauvoir wrote: "I knew that no harm could ever come to me from him—unless he were to die before I did." Twenty years ago, she said to Mme Nizan: "If Sartre died I wonder what I would do. Perhaps I would commit suicide." Nor is there much doubt about Sartre's affection for her. "I found her beautiful, I have always found her beautiful," he has said. "I wanted to meet her because she had the sort of looks that I like." She may, though, have been irritated by the rest of his sentence: "The wonderful thing about Simone de Beauvoir is that she has the intelligence of a man... and the sensitivity of a woman." However much she may have disliked this distinction applied to herself, Simone de Beauvoir has never denied that there is a great difference between men and women; but she insists that it is culturally determined. "I think the difference begins immediately at birth. Even such a ridiculous thing as choosing a pink or a blue blanket means that the parents start discriminating," she said to me. "By the age of one the little boy has been given exactly the same, the little girl into a girl. I was very struck by a psychoanalyst I read recently who said that if masculinity isn't built up in a little boy then he curls out just as feminine—if you can call it that—as a little girl." It is not enough, she points out, for parents to try to provide an identical upbringing for boys and girls, because everything which children come into contact—the stories they read, the clothes they wear, the toys they are given—show them clearly that they are meant to be unlike. "To achieve perfect equality you would have to start at the very roots, reconstruct so entire educational system, and to do that a totally new society. Boys and girls should be given exactly the same experience, as I hear they are trying out in nursery schools in Sweden and Denmark. "Cleanliness, for instance, should not just be handled by mother or women teachers. Fathers should do just as much cleaning up. Just as there should be men nursery teachers, so that boys grow up thinking that a boy looks after children, too. But all this is terribly difficult without a basic change in society." However, more has to be done than simply improving the expectations of girls. "To change the mentality of women one would also need to change that of men, so as to create a person in which is combined the best of man and the best of woman." ©Times Newspapers 1974

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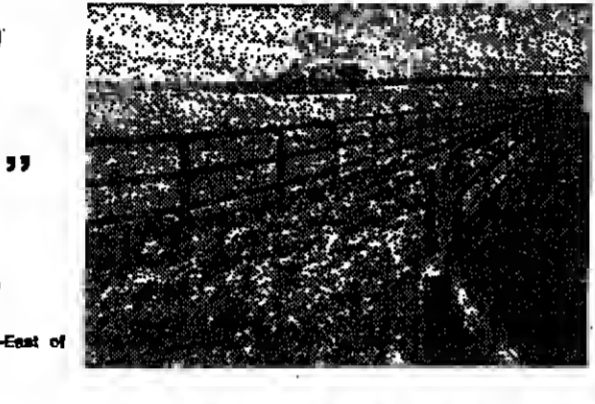
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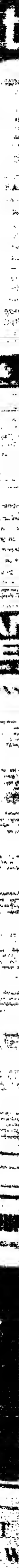
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**QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE WITH COTTAGE.**  
 "Crouch House, Edenbridge."  
 Main House (beautifully modernised): 5 bedrooms, sewing room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, large utility room, playroom—excellent family accommodation. DETACHED GASTHOUSE COTTAGE (exquisitely converted): 4 rooms and modern domestic offices (capable of extension), 2 garages, HARD TENNIS COURT, Paddock and Charming Garden. Over 4½ ACRES. For Sale by Auction on the 26th June, 1974 (unless sold previously). HAMPTON & SONS (FCR/SFHR).

**WARGRAVE, BERKS.**  
 London 35 miles. Henley-on-Thames 3 miles.  
**AN INTERESTING CONTEMPORARY RIVERSIDE HOUSE**  
 with 60ft. river frontage and Detached Cottage.  
 Principal suite of bedroom, bathroom, dressing or 4th bedroom, 2 other bedrooms and bathrooms, drawing room, dining room, study, kitchen/breakfast room. Central heating. Detached 2 BEDROOM COTTAGE. Carport. Lovely well kept gardens of about 1½ ACRES. Offers invited over £70,000.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SN).

**THE CLOSE, TOTTERIDGE VILLAGE**  
 Central London 10 miles.  
**A DELIGHTFUL FAMILY HOUSE OF CHARACTER**  
 with southern views over rural Totteridge Valley. Principal suite of bedroom, dressing annexe and bathroom, 4 other bedrooms, 2nd bathroom, drawing room, dining room, study, large kitchen/breakfast room, utility area. Gas fired central heating. 2 garages. Attractive terraced gardens of about 2/3rds ACRE. HARD TENNIS COURT with SUMMERHOUSE. Offers invited prior to Auction.  
 Joint Auctioneers: E. COPPING JOYCE & SON. Tel. 01-359 0992 and HAMPTON & SONS (SN).

**Preliminary Auction Announcement.**  
**THE CLOSE, TOTTERIDGE VILLAGE**  
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 Joint Auctioneers: E. COPPING JOYCE & SON. Tel. 01-359 0992 and HAMPTON & SONS (SN).

**WENDOVER, BUCKS.**  
 52 minutes Marylebone.  
**A CHARMING PART 16th CENTURY PERIOD HOUSE,** modernised, with 3 BEDROOMED COTTAGE and over 1½ ACRES of beautifully landscaped gardens including central heating, SWIMMING POOL, HARD TENNIS COURT. Garages for 3. Large Pool Building. Delightful grounds and paddock. Freehold for Sale.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

**IVER, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**  
**A PRETTY GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE** set in delightful peaceful grounds extending to just under 4 ACRES. 4 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, kitchen, laundry, SELF CONTAINED FLAT with 2 further bedrooms, Timber barn and 3 Loose Boxes. Garaging for 3 cars. Offers invited for the Freehold.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

**ASHRIDGE PARK, HERTFORDSHIRE**  
 High in the Chilterns. Berkhamsted 3 miles. Euston 30 minutes.  
**AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE** in a delightful wooded setting adjacent to Ashridge Golf Course, with magnificent views.  
 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, breakfast area. Oil central heating. 3 Garages. Stable. Small Paddock and gardens, in all just over 2 ACRES. Offers are invited for the Freehold.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

**THE WALLOPS, NR. STOCKBRIDGE, HANTS.**  
**CHARMING THATCHED COTTAGE**  
 Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite with dressing room), kitchen, utility room. Garage. Oil central heating. Garden of nearly 1 ACRE. Freehold for Sale—offers invited in excess of £40,000.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (PC).

**WOLDINGHAM, SURREY**  
 19 miles London.  
**MODERNISED FAMILY HOUSE WITH GUEST COTTAGE IN OWN GROUNDS OF 7½ ACRES.**  
 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms (main bedroom also has concealed bath and washbasin), 2 cloakrooms, 2 double reception rooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 3 reception rooms, large kitchen, kitchen and bathroom. Oil fired central heating. SWIMMING POOL, HARD TENNIS COURT. Garages for 3. Large Pool Building. Delightful grounds and paddock. Freehold for Sale.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

**HAMPSTEAD HEATH**  
 15 minutes Marylebone.  
**LARGE FAMILY FLAT** in a superbly converted Victorian house. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 reception rooms, large kitchen, kitchen and bathroom. Oil fired central heating. SWIMMING POOL, HARD TENNIS COURT. Garages for 3. Large Pool Building. Delightful grounds and paddock. Freehold for Sale.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

**QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7**  
**UNFURNISHED IN FLOOR BALCONY FLAT.** 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 reception rooms, large kitchen, kitchen and bathroom. Oil fired central heating. SWIMMING POOL, HARD TENNIS COURT. Garages for 3. Large Pool Building. Delightful grounds and paddock. Freehold for Sale.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

**CADOGAN LANE, S.W.1**  
**CHARMING 3 BEDROOMED PERIOD HOUSE,** modernised, with 3 BEDROOMED COTTAGE and over 1½ ACRES of beautifully landscaped gardens including central heating, SWIMMING POOL, HARD TENNIS COURT. Garages for 3. Large Pool Building. Delightful grounds and paddock. Freehold for Sale.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

**STANMORE, MIDDX.**  
 Prime position facing THE COMMON, AN OUTSTANDING QUEEN ANNE STYLE RESIDENCE recently the subject of complete redesign and appointment to the highest of standards. Truly a CONNOISSEUR'S HOME. Fully fitted principal suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, 5/6 further bedrooms and 2 other bathrooms, 3 reception including superb library, extremely fine kitchen, study, sitting room, 2 exceptional garages. Landscaped gardens of rare beauty with featured orangery and barbecue patio. 1 ACRE. Freehold for Sale by Private Treaty. Offers invited.  
 Sole Agents HAMPTON & SONS (FCR).

**NR. SEVENOAKS, KENT**  
**INTERESTING PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE** with historic associations.  
 Delightful 2½ ACRES grounds with POOL. Suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, 5 further double bedrooms, 2 drawing rooms, 4 further bathrooms, gallery main hall, magnificent 58ft. barn drawing room, study, sitting room, dining room, breakfast room, model kitchen, 3 car garage. Freehold for Sale by Auction on the 26th June, 1974 (unless sold previously). Early possession available.  
 Joint Auctioneers: PARSONS, WELCH & COWELL, Sevenoaks, Tel. 51211 and HAMPTON & SONS London Office (IB) and Bromley Office, Tel. 01-464 7531.

**ADVERSANE, SUSSEX**  
**HANDSOME EDGE OF VILLAGE HOUSE BLENDED FROM SEVERAL PERIODS.**  
 South westerly aspect over own fields to the South Downs. 5 bedrooms (4 doubles), 2 bathrooms, hall, cloakroom, study, Tudor sitting room, dining and drawing rooms, well fitted kitchen/breakfast room. Electric night store heating. Garaging for 4. Workshop and stores. GOOD STAFF COTTAGE. HEATED POOL. Attractive garden of about 1½ ACRES, 2 FIELDS. In all about 11 ACRES. Freehold for Sale—offers in the region of £70,000 invited.  
 Sole Agents HAMPTON & SONS (IB).

**SOUTH-EAST HERTFORDSHIRE**  
 Hoddesdon & Hertford 2½ miles  
**A 14th CENTURY MANOR HOUSE,** extensively modernised to an unspoilt rural position, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, utility room. Garage. Stables. 1 ACRE of secluded gardens. Offers invited in the region of £50,000.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SN).

**NR. IGHTHAM, KENT**  
 Charing Cross 30 minutes.  
**PLEASANT MODERN HOUSE** with almost 4 ACRES. Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), kitchen, utility room. Oil central heating. Adjoining garage. Extensive outbuildings. Lovely gardens, wood and railed paddock. Offers in excess of £50,000 for the Freehold.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (PC).

## BLAKE & CO.

4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London W.1  
 01-434 1273 (5 lines)  
 For Sale by auction (unless previously sold)

**71 & 71a, PRINCES GATE MEWS, S.W.7**  
 An excellent freehold property a few minutes' walk from Harrods and Kensington Gardens. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, laundry room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Gas fired c.h. Roof garden. Garaging for 2 cars.

**57 BRIM HILL, HAMPSTEAD**  
 Well appointed house on two floors only. Hall, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, inter-com municating reception rooms, modern kitchen, garage, gas fired c.b., 2,000 year lease.

**10 BEAUFORT DRIVE, N.W.11**  
 On 2 floors, Hall, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, garage, garden, oil fired c.b. Freehold.  
 Joint Auctioneers  
 J. Brown Ogden & Partners Tel: 01-455 1234

## JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

**WIMBLEDON COMMON**  
 London 7 miles.  
 A unique 18th Century cottage residence set in two-thirds acres of formal garden and situated almost in the centre of the Common near the Windmill.  
 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, playroom/utility room, kitchen, cloakroom, garage for 3 cars. Oil-fired Central Heating.  
 Offers invited for the remaining 48 year lease with vacant possession.

**100ft. Frontage to the River Thames at HAM, SURREY**  
 A most attractive Tudor style house with period features surrounded by a delightful garden of ½ acre with large swimming pool, and exceptional south-westerly views over the river.  
 3 recep., 4 beds, 2 bath., dressing room, kitchen, cloaks, laundry room, plus separate block of bed, sauna, cloaks and shower. Double garage. Gas Central Heating.  
 Price £125,000 Freehold.

## Potters

**HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE.** A modern detached cottage style FREEHOLD HOUSE with large westerly garden. Car port, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, C.H. Oven fitted with a built in hood.  
**OLD HAMPSTEAD.** Genuine Restored cottage with delightful front garden, close to Heath. 3 rooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen. In need of some re-decoration. Freehold £35,000.  
**ELIZETH SPYBARK, N.W.11.** Spacious luxury flat. Magnificent reception room, 3 double bedrooms, dining kitchen, bathroom and central heating. 2 double bedrooms, dining kitchen, bathroom and central heating. Superb fitted carpets and curtains throughout. Gas Central Heating. Lease 94 years. £25,000

01-493 8222

6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1

# Harrods Estate Office

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 BRANCH OFFICES AT WEST BYFLEET, HABLESBRO, HERTFORDSHIRE, CHILTERNHAM

## LONDON

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1**  
**UNFURNISHED FLAT** in Prestige block overlooking Hyde Park. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, dining room, cloakroom, 2 balconies. Lease approx. 4 Years. Rent approx. £2,000. No. Reasonable price for lease. Available until 1st June. Call GIBBS, on above, ext. 216.

**UPPER MALL, HAMMERSMITH**  
**SUPERB VIEWS OVER HARRODS** in excellent modern flat with garden, in one ownership for many years. 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, dining room, cloakroom. Central Heating. For Sale. Price £100,000. Call GIBBS, on above, ext. 216.

**CHELSEA, S.W.3**  
**EXCELLENT SMALL HOUSE** 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, dining room, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms. Central Heating. For Sale. Price £100,000. Call GIBBS, on above, ext. 216.

**CADOGAN LANE, S.W.1**  
**CHARMING 3 BEDROOMED PERIOD HOUSE,** modernised, with 3 BEDROOMED COTTAGE and over 1½ ACRES of beautifully landscaped gardens including central heating, SWIMMING POOL, HARD TENNIS COURT. Garages for 3. Large Pool Building. Delightful grounds and paddock. Freehold for Sale.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

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 15 minutes Marylebone.  
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 HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

**HAMPSTEAD HEATH**  
 15 minutes Marylebone.  
**LARGE FAMILY FLAT** in a superbly converted Victorian house. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 reception rooms, large kitchen, kitchen and bathroom. Oil fired central heating. SWIMMING POOL, HARD TENNIS COURT. Garages for 3. Large Pool Building. Delightful grounds and paddock. Freehold for Sale.  
 HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

**QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7**  
**UNFURNISHED IN FLOOR BALCONY FLAT.** 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 reception rooms, large kitchen, kitchen and bathroom. Oil fired central heating. SWIMMING POOL, HARD TENNIS COURT. Garages for 3. Large Pool Building. Delightful grounds and paddock. Freehold for Sale.  
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**QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7**  
**UNFURNISHED IN FLOOR BALCONY FLAT.** 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2



# SAVILLS

## Farms • Estates



### KENT—Near Maidstone 772 ACRES

Access to London via M2 and M20.  
Arable farm situated in an elevated position on the downs. Period house with 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, substantial buildings with storage for nearly 1,000 tons corn and 3 cottages. Auction on 25th June (unless previously sold) with vacant possession.  
HOBBES PARKER, 9 Turfan Street, Ashford. Tel: (0235) 22222.  
SAVILLS, 136 London Road, Chelmsford, Essex. Tel: (0245) 68651.

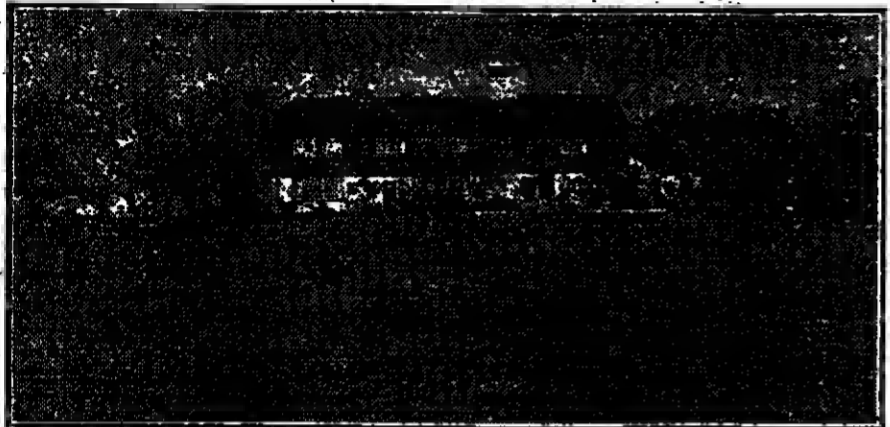


### CENTRAL NORFOLK 338 ACRES

Between Fakenham and Dereham.  
GATELEY HALL ESTATE. Fine residential and sporting estate. With period country house in 23 acres of parkland. 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 4 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, part central heating, outbuildings and stabling, 2 cottages. Vacant possession—1 cottage as let.  
Silverstone Farm—house with 3 cottages and buildings. About 340 acres and producing £2,700 per annum. 5.5 acres woodland in hand.  
Auction in June (unless previously sold).  
SAVILLS, 3 Oak Street, Fakenham. Tel: (0328) 2396 or 8/10 Upper King Street, Norwich. Tel: (0603) 29121 or London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### NORTH NORFOLK 1,429 ACRES

OUTSTANDING AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PROPERTY  
THE GUNTHORPE ESTATE comprising 4 Let farms and other let land 76 acres of woodland and land in hand.  
PRODUCING £14,756 PER ANNUM.  
For Sale by Auction in July (unless previously sold).  
SAVILLS, 8 Oak Street, Fakenham. Tel: (0328) 2396 or 8/10 Upper King Street, Norwich. Tel: (0603) 29121 or London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.



### SUSSEX 120 ACRES

Feygate Station 1 mile, Victoria about 1 hour, Horsham 6 miles, Crawley 6 miles.  
Outstanding small agricultural and residential estate. 16th century farmhouse with 3 reception rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 4 1/2 bedrooms, 1 1/2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, attic bedrooms, and playroom, central heating, attractive gardens with 2 duck ponds, excellent range of farm buildings, 3 cottages, 15 acres of woodland and 102 acres of farmland. Vacant possession of the whole (except one service cottage).  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### KENT—West Malling 56 ACRES

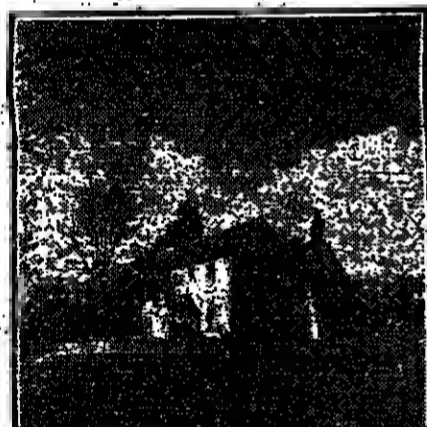
Borough Green 3 miles, Victoria 40 minutes.  
MOUNT OFFHAM. Fine house and small estate in superb parkland setting. Principal house with 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, and 4 bathrooms, garaging, outbuildings, hard tennis court and beautiful gardens, 2 cottages and 12 acres. Lot 2, 35 acres of excellent agricultural land and subsidiary lots including a pair of Semi-Detached Cottages in need of modernisation. About 1/2 acre. For Sale as a whole or in lots.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.



### HERTFORDSHIRE—Hitchin 23 1/2 ACRES

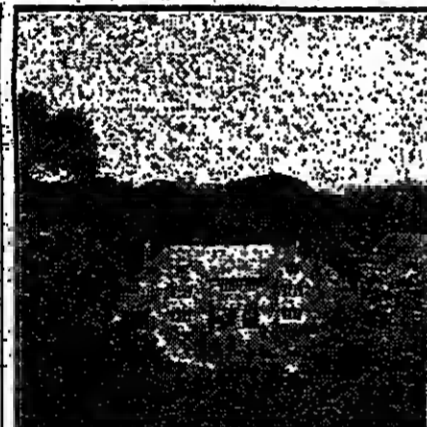
Hitchin 2 miles, Stevenage 2 miles, Kings Cross 31 minutes, A1 (M) access 2 1/2 miles.  
LANGLEY END. Small estate with a fine Lutyns house surrounded by farmland and woods. 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms including 2 principal suites, 3 bathrooms, oil-fired central heating, steep cottage, excellent range of attractive outbuildings, including garaging and stabling, garden and timbered grounds and small paddock area. About 5.7 acres with vacant possession and 18 acres of pasture let. Offers invited for the freehold.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

# Country Houses



### WEST SUSSEX

3 miles south of Chichester.  
Georgian house of great character and charm in a quiet village setting. Double drawing room, dining room, study, playroom, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating, double garage, swimming pool, grass tennis court and delightful garden. About 1 acre. Offers around £50,000.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

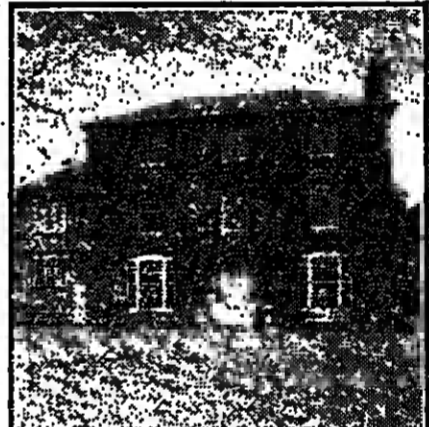


### ISLE OF WIGHT

Newport 4 miles, Cowes 7 miles.  
Hilado stone manor in glorious unspoilt countryside. Large reception hall with dining and sitting areas, drawing room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, flat central heating, cottage, garaging, garden with small lake and stream. About 3 acres.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### SURREY—Windsor 41 ACRES

Bagshot 2 miles, Sunningdale 4 miles, Waterloo 43 minutes, Heathrow Airport 12 miles, London 28 miles, M3 access 2 miles.  
RIBSDEN HOLT. Fine house standing in the centre of, and completely secluded by beautiful timbered grounds, adjoining Chobham Common and Sunningdale Golf Course. Galleried hall, 4 reception rooms, 10 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, oil-fired central heating, 3 cottages, gardens and grounds consisting mainly of massed banks of rhododendrons and azaleas and woodland. About 41 acres.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.



### OXFORDSHIRE

#### Vale of the White Horse

Peddington 49 minutes, Wantage 3 miles, Didcot Station 4 miles, M4 12 miles.  
Listed Georgian Rectory in a charming protected village yet ideal for commuting. 4 reception rooms, breakfast room, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, oil-fired central heating, useful outbuildings with garaging and garden of about 2 acres.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.



### OXFORDSHIRE

Oxford 10 miles, London 48 miles.  
Beautifully situated country house with 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, oil-fired central heating, garaging, stabling, garden, and grounds, squash court, hard tennis court and 2 paddocks. Auction on 26th June (unless previously sold).  
SMITH-WOODLEY & CO., 8 Oxford Street, Woodstock, Oxfordshire. Tel: (0993) 811624.  
SAVILLS, 21 Horse Fair, Banbury, Oxfordshire. Tel: (0295) 3535.

### UPPER ITCHEN

#### RIVER ALRE 1,950 YARDS

Alresford 1 mile, Winchester 7 miles.  
OUTSTANDING CHALK STREAM FISHERY with excellent small house overlooking the river. House—2 reception rooms, study, rod room, 4 1/2 bedrooms, bathroom. Baillif's cottage, 1,950 yards of double bank fishing on the River Alre, stew ponds, 2 small lakes, sea trap, field of 8 acres. About 22 acres in all.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### ANGUS

#### GROUSE SHOOTING

To Let  
12-16 August  
Full Organisation. Good Accommodation.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### SOUTH DEVON 17 1/2 ACRES

Ashburton 2 miles, Newton Abbot 5 miles, Paddington 3 hours 20 minutes, Exeter 20 miles.  
Fine mainly Georgian house with an Elizabethan wing surrounded by delightful gardens sloping to a lake in a completely peaceful wooded valley. 3 reception rooms, domestic quarters, oil-fired central heating, 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, outbuildings including garaging and stabling, gardens and grounds of about 17 1/2 acres in all. 2 cottages and a further 70 acres might also be available.  
MICHELMORE, HUGHES & WILBRAHAM, 1 Wolborough Street, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ12 1TH. Tel: (0628) 4242 and SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### KENT TENTERDEN

#### 18 1/2 ACRES

Tenterden 2 1/2 miles, Ashford 12 miles, Charing Cross 1 hour.  
Extremely attractive Tudor house in a superb rural setting with delightful gardens and grounds surrounded by its own land. 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, central heating, guest bungalow of sitting room, bedroom and bathroom. Elizabethan barn, garaging for 3 cars, exceptional gardens with water garden and ponds, orchard and fine trees of 3 acres with a further 15 acres of excellent pasture land. About 18 1/2 acres.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### BERKSHIRE-BUCKINGHAMSHIRE BORDER

Windsor 2 miles, London 24 miles.  
Fine period house of immense charm, extensively modernised recently, maintaining its original 16th century character. Sitting room, study, magnificent 52 ft dining hall, fine galleried music room, games room, 2 cloakrooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, central heating, cottage, outbuildings with garaging for 3, exceptionally fine gardens and grounds. In all about 3.25 acres.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### WEST SUSSEX—Fittleworth

Petworth 3 miles, Chichester 14 miles, Pulborough Station 3 miles, Victoria 65 minutes, London 50 miles.  
Fine Georgian house in this delightful village. Spacious hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, range of outbuildings, garden and paddock. About 1 acre. £50,000.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### SURREY—Walton Heath

Walton Golf Club 1 mile, Tedworth Station 1 mile, London Bridge 45 minutes.  
Excellent family house in first class residential area, 3 reception rooms, breakfast room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, part central heating, garage for 2 cars, and very attractive garden. About 1/2 acre. £47,500 Freehold.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.



### ESSEX—Coggeshall 8 1/2 ACRES

Kelvedon Station 1 1/2 miles, Liverpool Street 51 minutes, London 45 miles.  
Most attractive 18th century mill house expertly converted with cottage and Fishing rights. 2 reception rooms, including fine upper drawing room, study, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, heated swimming pool and pavilion. Mill Cottage with 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, conservatory, delightful gardens intersected by the River Blackwater with 1/2 mile fishing rights and large paddock.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644 or Halstead Office. Tel: (07874) 5111.

### SOUTH WEST SURREY

Hinchey 1 mile, Haslemere Station 2 1/2 miles, Waterloo 50 minutes, London 42 miles.  
Well modernised family house in superb, timbered garden surrounded by National Trust woodland. 2 reception rooms, study, breakfast room, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, oil-fired central heating, garage, gardens and grounds. About 1 1/2 acres.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Northampton 5 miles, M1 access point 2 miles.  
Attractively situated old Rectory with fine views across open countryside, 4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, central heating, garaging, outbuildings, gardens and paddock. About 3 acres.  
SAVILLS, 21 Horse Fair, Banbury, Oxfordshire. Tel: Banbury (0295) 3535.

### MID SUSSEX

London 31 miles, Gatwick 8 miles, Three Bridges Station 4 miles, London 48 minutes.  
Exceptionally attractive Tudor house of great character. 4 reception rooms, sun room, 2 cloakrooms, 2 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms, oil-fired central heating, double garage, delightful terraced garden and paddock. 3.8 acres. Also a pair of cottages for conversion. For sale as a whole or in 2 lots.  
ST. JOHN SMITH & SON, Uckfield, Sussex. Tel: (0293) 4111.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### SURREY

Cobham 1 mile, London 23 miles.  
Fully restored and modernised period cottage in delightful rural position overlooking River Mole and protected by the Green Belt. 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, dressing room, luxury bathroom, shower room, gas-fired central heating, double garage with magic eye control, large garden of about 1/2 acre.  
SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### TODAY—AUCTION REIMINDERS—3.30 pm

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CHILTERN 41 ACRES

Austens, Jordans. At the Royal Saracen's Head Hotel, Beaconsfield.  
HETHERINGTON, SWANNELL & SECRETT, 34 Peckhorse Road, Gerrards Cross, Bucks. Tel: (02813) 86666 SAVILLS, London Office. Tel: 01-499 8644.

### DORSET—Piddle Valley

Dorchester 10 miles, Sherborne 15 miles.  
Attractive farmhouse in pleasant country. 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, delightful garden and paddock of about 2 acres. £44,500 freehold. Further land available.  
SAVILLS, Wessex House, Wimborne, Dorset. Tel: (020125) 2212.

### SALISBURY

#### Adjoining Cathedral Close

Small late-Georgian family town house facing South and adjacent to the Cathedral Close. 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, central heating, garaging, outbuildings, ing kitchen, sitting room, bathroom and 2 bedrooms. Oil-fired central heating, garage and garden. Offers invited for a 30 year old lease.  
SAVILLS, Wessex House, Wimborne, Dorset. Tel: (020125) 2212.

# SAVILLS

20 Grosvenor Hill London W1X 0HQ Telephone 01-499 8644  
BANBURY BECCLES CHELMSFORD COLCHESTER CROYDON FAKENHAM FARNHAM  
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Associate Firms  
W. H. Cooke & Arkwright Wales & Hereford  
John Sale & Partners Northumberland & Scotland  
J. T. Sutherland Brechin Angus Scotland  
Cabinet Roux Paris  
Europe: Savills Amsterdam



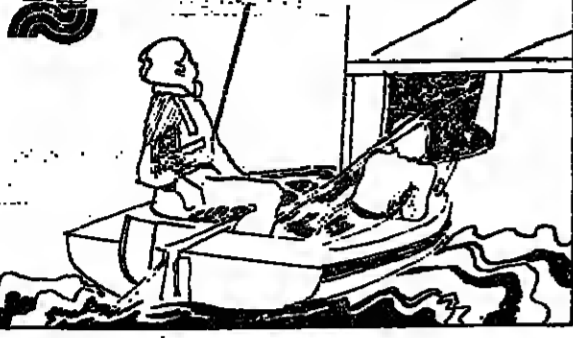
# LET US SHOW YOU THE ROPES

Learning to sail opens new horizons. The Brighton Marina Sea School offers an ideal course for beginners. Our indoor sail trainer with individual attention from qualified instructors teaches the basic skills in safety while practical instruction afloat instils confidence.

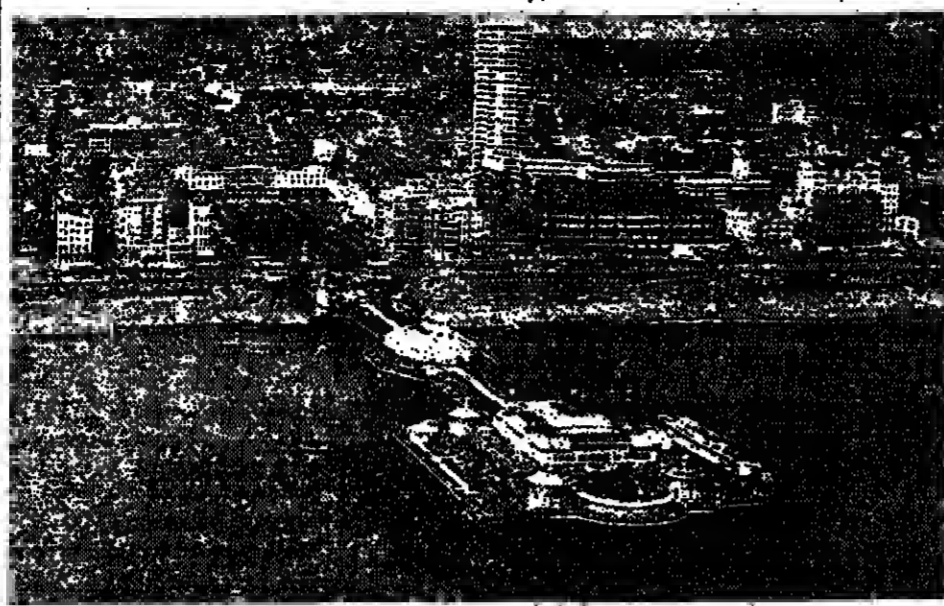
And you don't have to worry about equipment. The Sea School will fit you out with all the sailing clothing you need; chandlery for your boat or even a new one!

Brighton Marina Sea School, 32 Duke Street, Brighton BN1 1AG. Telephone: Brighton 23648 (24 hour answering service)

Come sail with us....



## a Special Report Brighton



The West Pier at Brighton and some of the hotels on the seafloor. The open space landward of the pier is Regency Square.

### Regency's guardians look to future

by Anthony Jones

In spite of everything that has been done to Brighton in the name of progress it is still, in Nancy Mitford's words, a "U" town. It is a place in which it is a joy to be and in which to be seen.

Charles Lamb, in one of his numerous writings, said Brighton was dull. Mr Lamb would, these days, stand alone in his condemnation.

For Brighton presents several faces to the world; it is at once cheeky and charming; a piquant mixture of rock, kiss-me-quick bats, splendid hotels, ghostly buildings, others of exquisite design and character, saucy postcards—in short a merry amalgam of outrageous vulgarity and quiet sophistication.

Where else would the solid image of the TUC just fall to rub shoulders with the grace of the enlarging Liberal Party at their annual jamborees? Only Blackpool, I suppose, has an equally raffish appeal to the party delegates.

What Brighton is doing to itself—or better, what the planners are doing to it—is for the future. The town attracts conferences by the hundred. At the moment between 300 and 500 conferences, exhibitions and the like are booked in for the next 10 years.

As the facilities grow so, too, will the town need to expand. But need it all be of such dreary design, such appalling concrete with little to recommend it except more of the same with more space to feed and entertain the smooth-suited gladiator?

The name of the game is money, and it is difficult to deny any town the right to

capitalise on its major assets—that mixture of balmy sea breezes, dignified restaurants, exquisite open spaces and the room to entertain them all.

Even if Brighton is the amount of space is at a premium. There is only so much that can be done with the available land and it would be a tragedy if the powers that be decide to

knock down all that is best in the town. The heritage has to be protected somehow. One group intent on doing just that is The Brighton Society. Mrs Selma Montford, their secretary, says that the scheme has come to a decision whether it is going to remain a delightful historic town—unique and famous throughout Britain—or go in for a policy of demolition, which is irreversible, and the creation of stereotyped concrete disasters.

In the Draft Urban Structure Plan for Brighton—published in November 1972—it was emphasised that the life and character of the area was regarded as something vital to conserve at a time when so many other places in Britain were moving towards a solid uniformity.

So much for the two sides of the question—always vexed of what to preserve and conserve and what to pull down without alienating too many people. Housing is an enormous problem and one that cannot be safely ignored.

In recent years local authority housing has tended to take the form of redevelopment at high densities, mainly because of the shortage of available building land, but provision has been made in the East Sussex Development Plan for over-spill population to be housed at Peacehaven and Telcombe Cliffs.

Mr Reginald Morgan, Brighton's chief executive, commenting on the proposals, said: "We want to conserve wherever possible. We are keen on the town, rightly so, and want to see it preserved in all its Regency glory."

The term philistine is bandied around quite freely when people speak of Brighton and its plans for redevelopment. A letter sent to East Sussex councillors by Mrs Selma Montford, honorary secretary of the Brighton Society, summed up their feelings.

"The decision of the East Sussex County Council Planning Committee to shelve the Greater Brighton structure plan, after most members of the committee had read only the summary, has shocked the people of Brighton who see the plan as a sane and human document."

By ignoring the plan the committee is ignoring the public and, by setting it aside during the period for public comment, is making a mockery of public participation."

The plan's author, Mr Kenneth Fines, is a native of Sussex who obviously feels deeply about the town and its history. As the newly appointed planning officer of the demoted borough council, he is understandably reluctant to speak too freely about recent events, but he admits that he was surprised, not so much by the apparent rejection of the plan as by its timing. "Because we were so careful to follow a programme of public participation the public is now obviously very concerned", he says.

Mr Andrew Thorburn, planning officer of the new county council, insists, however, that the plan has not been "put aside". Which remarkable phrase he has assembled a lengthy "discussion paper" on planning policies for East Sussex as a whole, arguing that Brighton's problems cannot be treated in isolation but must be seen as part of a broader regional picture. "I will rely very strongly on Ken Fines's recommendations", he promises.

One reason for public unease is that, bearing in mind the popularity of the previous Brighton council, several of its members have been elected to the new county council. They include Mr Denis Hobden, former member of Brighton council for Brighton Town; Stanley Theobald, former chairman of Brighton council's finance committee and now vice-chairman of the county council; and Mr Theobald's son, Geoffrey, who is chairman of the county council's highways

and transport committee.

Mr Thorburn concedes that the implications are obvious, namely that the former Brighton councillors have retained power and are in a position to override the new Brighton district council which is considered to be more sympathetic to Mr Fines's views.

From all appearances there is no direct conflict of views between Mr Thorburn and Mr Fines. But there are those who consider that the Fines structure plan is too imprecise, an expression of ideals rather than a working blueprint.

The conservation of the Downs which hem Brighton in and contribute immeasurably to its charm and character, and thus by implication the restriction of the growth of the town and its satellites, is in Mr Thorburn's phrase "the crux question". On paper it looks easy: no more industry, no more office blocks, so no more people.

But it is not quite as simple as that. For one thing, there is pressure from commuters and from those who do not necessarily seek employment locally but who just regard Brighton as a nice place to live in. These are not so much the old and retired for whom there are now diminishing numbers, as a new generation of academics, artists, writers, and other well-heeled professional groups.

Excessively restrictive policies on the release of land for development could undoubtedly lead to soaring house prices and an extension of the sort of genteel poverty which Mr Des Wilson emphasised in his by-election campaign last year, which almost won a Conservative seat for the Liberals. "If you commit yourself to a total limitation on growth, you put a stop not only to money from office blocks but also to the growth of the university, for instance, and the leisure and service industries on which so many people depend". This is not likely to prove quite so popular.

Professor Samuel Huntington was an American professor on a visiting fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford. He was invited to speak at Sussex, but students and some staff stopped him because they objected to his work on the Vietnam war for the United States State Department.

Many other universities have complained about finding themselves too often in the glare of publicity. During the 1968 student riots, for example, the London School of Economics grumbled that the school's proximity to Fleet Street had quite a bit to do with the troubles.

Nevertheless, Sussex has undoubtedly had a large share of the publicity—both glorious and inglorious—that universities get. Founded 14 years ago, it started life at the beginning of the state of university building that followed the Robbins report.

Since then it has been in the news regularly. The reasons have been quite diverse from the early days when the Jay twins (daughters of Mr Douglas Jay, the Labour M.P.) appeared in magazines and newspapers in their then fashionable

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"The decision of the East Sussex County Council Planning Committee to shelve the Greater Brighton structure plan, after most members of the committee had read only the summary, has shocked the people of Brighton who see the plan as a sane and human document."

By ignoring the plan the committee is ignoring the public and, by setting it aside during the period for public comment, is making a mockery of public participation."

The plan's author, Mr Kenneth Fines, is a native of Sussex who obviously feels deeply about the town and its history. As the newly appointed planning officer of the demoted borough council, he is understandably reluctant to speak too freely about recent events, but he admits that he was surprised, not so much by the apparent rejection of the plan as by its timing. "Because we were so careful to follow a programme of public participation the public is now obviously very concerned", he says.

Mr Andrew Thorburn, planning officer of the new county council, insists, however, that the plan has not been "put aside". Which remarkable phrase he has assembled a lengthy "discussion paper" on planning policies for East Sussex as a whole, arguing that Brighton's problems cannot be treated in isolation but must be seen as part of a broader regional picture. "I will rely very strongly on Ken Fines's recommendations", he promises.

One reason for public unease is that, bearing in mind the popularity of the previous Brighton council, several of its members have been elected to the new county council. They include Mr Denis Hobden, former member of Brighton council for Brighton Town; Stanley Theobald, former chairman of Brighton council's finance committee and now vice-chairman of the county council; and Mr Theobald's son, Geoffrey, who is chairman of the county council's highways

and transport committee.

Mr Thorburn concedes that the implications are obvious, namely that the former Brighton councillors have retained power and are in a position to override the new Brighton district council which is considered to be more sympathetic to Mr Fines's views.

From all appearances there is no direct conflict of views between Mr Thorburn and Mr Fines. But there are those who consider that the Fines structure plan is too imprecise, an expression of ideals rather than a working blueprint.

The conservation of the Downs which hem Brighton in and contribute immeasurably to its charm and character, and thus by implication the restriction of the growth of the town and its satellites, is in Mr Thorburn's phrase "the crux question". On paper it looks easy: no more industry, no more office blocks, so no more people.

But it is not quite as simple as that. For one thing, there is pressure from commuters and from those who do not necessarily seek employment locally but who just regard Brighton as a nice place to live in. These are not so much the old and retired for whom there are now diminishing numbers, as a new generation of academics, artists, writers, and other well-heeled professional groups.

Excessively restrictive policies on the release of land for development could undoubtedly lead to soaring house prices and an extension of the sort of genteel poverty which Mr Des Wilson emphasised in his by-election campaign last year, which almost won a Conservative seat for the Liberals. "If you commit yourself to a total limitation on growth, you put a stop not only to money from office blocks but also to the growth of the university, for instance, and the leisure and service industries on which so many people depend". This is not likely to prove quite so popular.

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**Campus with a holiday camp air**

by Joanna Holland  
*The Times Higher Education Supplement*

"What happens at Sussex always receives more attention than what happens in other places", Professor Asa Briggs, the university's Vice-Chancellor, said in his annual report for last year.

He was speaking about the Huntington incident, which made national headlines last summer, adding fuel to the debate about academic freedom which followed the physical attack on Professor Hans Eysenck by students at the London School of Economics.

Professor Samuel Huntington was an American professor on a visiting fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford. He was invited to speak at Sussex, but students and some staff stopped him because they objected to his work on the Vietnam war for the United States State Department.

Many other universities have complained about finding themselves too often in the glare of publicity. During the 1968 student riots, for example, the London School of Economics grumbled that the school's proximity to Fleet Street had quite a bit to do with the troubles.

Nevertheless, Sussex has undoubtedly had a large share of the publicity—both glorious and inglorious—that universities get. Founded 14 years ago, it started life at the beginning of the state of university building that followed the Robbins report.

Since then it has been in the news regularly. The reasons have been quite diverse from the early days when the Jay twins (daughters of Mr Douglas Jay, the Labour M.P.) appeared in magazines and newspapers in their then fashionable

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# Town's architectural character threatened by indifference

Twenty years ago, in the days of Graham Greene's Brighton Rock and mass Cockney migrations to the seaside and races, it is doubtful if any people thought of Brighton as an historic town. It is on the fringe of a select group—Bath, Edinburgh, York, Oxford, Cambridge, Canterbury—in which every change provokes furious outbursts of conservationist rage. A tiny and slightly raffish number perhaps, and not quite as an ancient city, a place which is increasingly seen as a fragile and endangered part of our heritage.

As in other such places a conservationist lobby is in the ascendant. The impression is of a council only too ready to pursue destructive and anti-social policies—the

old council that is to say, since the new one has barely had time to establish itself in office.

Brighton has had more than its fair share of conservationist issues. Easily the most publicized has been the marina scheme which has raised for more than 10 years and looks like continuing for many more, although it is more than six years since Parliament authorized the harbour works, which are now a fait accompli, and in spite of two public opinion polls in 1969 which showed a substantial majority in favour of the project, there has been a singular lack of physical, as opposed to verbal, activity.

Much of the debate has centred upon the questions of access roads and eventual costs. Plans presented by the

marina company in January were scarcely reassuring; officials of the company could give no firm indication of costs but under pressure admitted that they might be as much as £100m, more than 10 times the figure mentioned at a public inquiry in 1968. Little account appeared to have been taken of recent reassessments of the whole road building scheme for Brighton and proposals for a number of public amenities had been dropped.

None of this seemed to deter the council, however, and final planning approval was taken only by the almost 24-hour decision of Mr Anthony Crossland, Secretary of State for the Environment, to call a further public inquiry. This was only a week after the general elec-

tion and almost before the new Government had time to move into its offices.

The council could perhaps claim that it had originally accepted the marina proposals in good faith and, having committed itself so far, had little option but to make the best of it. The same, however, could hardly be said for the implicit approval it gave to a plan to build a new office and a hypermarket on the site occupied by the railway station and surrounding, largely disused, railway tracks and workshops.

The plan raised three separate issues. It involved the destruction of the Victorian station, with its arched glass and iron roof, which the conservationists argued ought to be preserved as a draughty monument to the

great railway age. Second, the hypermarket was considered an unsuitable and unnecessary addition to Brighton's shopping facilities. Such a development, it was argued, belonged properly to the suburbs and not to the town centre where it would create massive traffic problems.

Third, the office proposals were alleged to be invalid, since no office development permit had been granted. The council subsequently argued that it had indicated its approval only in principle, and that it was essential for a prospective developer to sound out the views of the planning committee before making a formal application. Since then Mr Crossland has indicated that a change in land use is unlikely to be approved, which means that

# Flexibility is key to new £5m conference centre

Patrick O'Leary

Work has begun on a site near Churchill Square, the sea close to the Pier. This means that Brighton has slung its hat in the ring; while London and other cities dither, it is going ahead with a £5m conference centre taking 20 delegates.

Since the Top Rank were closed in 1971 the town has been unable to use the big political centres. But by 1976 the conservatives will be back years after their flight from the town. They needed only the banishing room of the Royal Albert, still used for official receptions. In 1977 the Conservative Party will follow its rivals.

Both parties require a ball seating 4,000 people; the existing Dome, once the Prince Regent's stables, takes only 2,100. Belief that conferences will continue to grow bigger is one reason for the new centre.

The International Congress of Immunology, arriving in July, requires three big halls, and 40 smaller meeting rooms, and accommodation for 4,000 to 5,000 persons. The RAF Association, with 3,500 delegates, intends to visit Brighton twice this year.

Nevertheless Mr A. J. Hewison, director of resort and conference services, emphasized that the new premises will be multi-purpose: a conference, exhibition, and entertainment centre.

Organizers of the Brighton Festival, now in its eighth year, will hope to use it. A team of council officials, as well as outside consultants, decided what was required.

"The building has been designed with as much flexibility as possible," Mr Hewison said. "We toured Europe to look at centres such as Hamburg and have incorporated some of their ideas."

He believed it would make Brighton the leading conference resort in Britain, and comparable to those on the Continent. "We have had inquiries from the American market," he said.

"Already the town holds more than 20 international conferences a year. This trend will grow. We have

begun to make up a 10-year diary starting from 1976, and have pencilled in seven big conferences, with others waiting to be confirmed."

His department occupies Marlborough House in the Steine, built by Robert Adam in 1786.

It would be optimistic to expect the new centre to be equally admired in 20 years. The architect has a daunting task, since his building will be flanked on one side by the geometry of the Kingswest block of cinemas and dance hall, and on the other by the poetry of the Grand Hotel's charming facade.

The model looks promising—most models do. Its at least in scale with its surroundings, unlike some

developments in the town. The centre will be on five levels, with the main hall on the first floor, rising through three of the levels.

Adjoining is a foyer large enough for use as a separate hall seating about 800 people. Above this foyer will be a restaurant, and on top a sun terrace.

The main hall and balconies will seat 5,000. Alternatively, the hall can be converted to 21,000 sq ft of exhibition space. Rooms will be available for party leaders, television and radio interviewers, and as offices for organizers.

Conference business in Brighton has grown spectacularly since 1946 when there were 25 assemblies. Last year 49,000 delegates

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**Campus with a holiday camp air**

continued from facing page

the centre of the university will be primarily pedestrian. Some of the buildings are grouped around courtyards with cloisters like archways, but people rarely walk round them, tending to use the more direct pathways instead.

Although it has a campus site, the university considers that members spend about £4m a year in the neighbourhood and that the university spends another £1m.

In the 1964 general election the university was thought to have made a major political impact. In the traditionally Conservative Kempton constituency of Brighton, where many of the staff and students live, a Labour candidate was returned by seven votes. His success was not repeated at the last election, however, and some people now think that the university's role was overestimated.

Developments in the area have also had an effect on the university. About 70 per cent of students live in Brighton, Hove, Lewes and the surrounding villages, but changes in the housing market are making things hard. Flats and bed-sitters that

students used to live in are being redeveloped and sold or relet at prices far beyond the means of most students. Like other universities Sussex has to finance the accommodation it builds by raising loans on the open market. At present interest rates, the university has complained that it cannot provide rooms that students could afford from their grants.

Although fewer than half the students live on campus, it already has the makings of a small village. There are more than a dozen eating places, including seven bars, two banks, a post office and a shopping centre, which has a small supermarket, a fresh fruit and vegetable shop, a butcher's shop, a newsagent and a bookshop.

There is also a launderette and a travel agency. A nursery group and creche run during most of the year. An unusual feature of the nursery is that it acts as an observation room for students on education and developmental psychology courses.

Problems in finding accommodation, the low student grant, as well as the fall in the number of 18-year-olds have all been

blamed for the fall in applications, which Sussex, like other universities, has been experiencing. At the peak of its popularity in 1970, there were 8,000 applications for 450 places in arts and social science.

Sussex was undoubtedly popular, but the things which have made it distinctive are likely to be eroded if the university does not get more money, according to Professor Briggs. In his annual report he argued that the University Grants Committee awards money chiefly on the basis of student numbers, which in the long run was likely to smooth out the differences between universities.

Sussex is famous for its inter-disciplinary approach to undergraduate teaching and for its numerous research institutes—to mention but a few: the Astronomy Centre, the Centre for

Research on Perception and Cognition, the Columbus Centre, the Institute of Development Studies and the Institute of Manpower Studies.

The research in these centres is often financed initially from private funds in the hope that the university will eventually be able to take over. Professor Briggs's complaint is that the university cannot afford to do so, although it is particularly proud of the centres.

Two directors recently left to join international organizations. The director of the Institute for the Study of Inter-organizational Organization, became personal assistant to Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Dr Roy Pryce, Director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies, became director of press and information in Brussels.

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PARLIAMENT, May 14, 1974

Mrs Castle blames Tory Government for mood of nurses

House of Commons. MRS CASTLE—It is important to realize that the nurses are not merely concerned with pay levels. They are concerned with wider issues like the education structure as outlined in Briggs and other reports...

Unwidom. SIR C. HOWE—MPs on both sides share the welcome the Royal College extended to the Government's announcement of their intentions in relation to the pay award...

More militant. MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab.)—It is time to come to a decision on the pay award for the nurses...

New rules on the types of dustbin. LORD GARNSWORTHY, Lord in Waiting, moved an amendment providing that a duty to arrange for the collection of household waste...

Divorce law in Scotland. MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab.)—He said the basic principles of the Bill were approved by several responsible non-political bodies...

Desperate situation in Europe: warning against 'passing the buck'. HERR HAVERKAMP, Vice President of the Commission for economic and monetary affairs...

Provisionals in London. LORD CLIFFORD of CHUDLEIGH asked the Government which political parties, home or overseas, have permission to parade in uniform in public in this country...

Parliamentary Notices. House of Commons. Today at 2.30 p.m. The House will discuss the Bill...

Defiance of law: clash by leaders

During questions to the Prime Minister. MR MORE (Lanark, C) said: In the light of the actions attempted last week by Mr Scamilton on behalf of the engineering workers...

Localized problem. MRS CASTLE—He is right about the increase of the use of agency nurses in certain areas in London. It is a localized problem. It is one of the points dealt with in the report...

When married people have to go to school. MR EDWARD MARSHALL (Goulog, Lab) asked whether the Secretary of State would seek to amend section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, in respect of married young persons of compulsory school age...

Divorce law in Scotland. MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab.)—He said the basic principles of the Bill were approved by several responsible non-political bodies...

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Newspaper employers and unions should have two years to solve overmanning

MR KEATE, Leader of the Opposition (Berke, Sidcup, C), opening a debate on the state of the press, said action was needed urgently by the Prime Minister. He had set up another Royal Commission on the Press which was in fact a mere facade for avoiding action...

Picking Labour scabs, bathing Tory wounds. MR SHORE, Secretary of State for Trade (Lower Haslem, Slough, C) said: Much could be done to make newspapers more efficient but it was not good putting the blame on any particular group...

Divorce law in Scotland. MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab.)—He said the basic principles of the Bill were approved by several responsible non-political bodies...

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Parental payments to students altered

MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Science for a statement on student grants. MR PRENTICE (New North-East, Lab)—The Secretary of State for Education and Science has decided on rates of grant to apply from September 1 next...

Divorce law in Scotland. MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab.)—He said the basic principles of the Bill were approved by several responsible non-political bodies...

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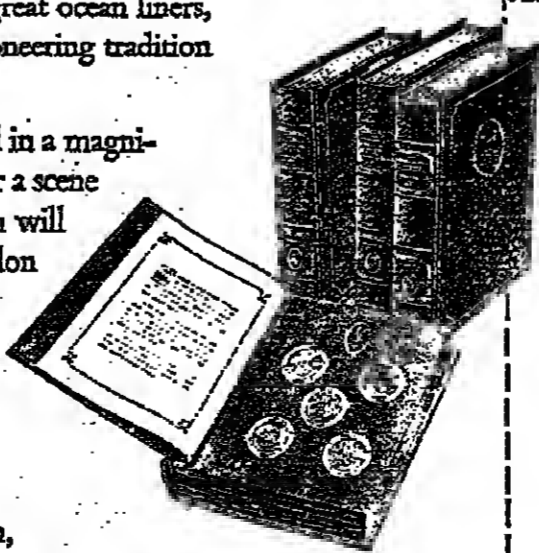
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*Journalist*

The Bishop of Southwark assesses the man who is to be England's new Primate

# Dr Coggan is equal to the challenge of the scientific age

My wishes and prophecies have usually been unfulfilled. Not so in the case of the Primacy. For once to my life I have been on the winning side. I do not know the procedures that are adopted by the Prime Minister before he makes a recommendation to the Queen, but inevitably he and his advisers take soundings in many places and of many people. Since I have been a bishop for more than 15 years and am now a member of the episcopal gerontocracy, it was likely that my opinion would be sought, if only to be ignored. In fact, it was not ignored, probably because it was endorsed by many people and pressure groups of more consequence and importance than myself.

I am not an ecclesiastical politician; I rarely attend important church gatherings; I despise a squalid manoeuvre of the General Synod and the manipulations of the clever "party boys," but as I go around my diocese dealing with the straightforward needs of more than two million people I am aware of the

situation in which the church finds itself, and I think I know the sort of person who is needed as leader. In short, I would describe myself as a touchstone judge who combines cynical indifference towards the players with a passionate yearning that the right side shall win the game, that is the game of winning this country to God.

I placed Donald Coggan at the top of the list for the following reasons: First, Dr Coggan has a brain. Look him up in an almanack and you will be surprised by the entries: a double first at Cambridge in oriental languages, theological degrees, a winner of academic scholarships and prizes. I have not prepared the lists, but my guess is he has the edge on Michael Ramsey as far as the record is concerned.

Second, Dr Coggan has wide experience: he started as a curate in Islington; he moved to Canada to take up a professorship in Toronto; he returned to England to become principal of a theological college; he was Bishop of Bradford in 1956 and Archbishop of York in 1961.

Third, Dr Coggan started life as a Low Churchman and he would still pay tribute and be loyal to his evangelical inheritance. Nevertheless he would be the first to say that in the passing of the years he has learnt to appreciate the contribution of those who came from different Anglican traditions. I am a High Churchman, and my ecclesiastical antecedents are as different from his as can be imagined, but I can think of no man with whom I am more at ease than Donald Coggan. I can think of no man with whom I am more at ease than Donald Coggan. I can think of no man with whom I am more at ease than Donald Coggan.

Fourth, Dr Coggan is well aware of the problems that confront a generation that has been reared in a scientific era. And this is where some of his critics underestimate him. To say that he is a Billy Graham fundamentalist is to display ignorance of the man. Years ago—I was a few months after I became a bishop in 1959—I met him in Cambridge as he was about to return to his diocese to take the funeral services of a brilliant young man whom he admired.

"Donald", I said, "do experiences like this ever make you question your belief in the existence of God?"

"Of course they do," he answered, "but that it what faith and love are all about."

I hope I am not betraying secrets, but I have often said to him that the problem that confronts us is not the failure of people to go to church but the inability of people to discover a meaningful faith which suggests they might want to go to church. And here we come down to facts. During the past 10 years church attendance has declined by nearly 20 per cent. If it continues at this rate, England will be a virtually atheistic country by the time Dr Coggan retires from Canterbury. Will he be able to arrest this catastrophic decline? Can he throw light upon the intellectual and philosophical chaos in which we find ourselves?

If Dr Coggan is to succeed, he will need a strong and supportive band of bishops around him; unfortunately, most of his contemporaries have resigned or are resigning. Thirty years ago so far from resigning they would still be regarded as too young for appointment. Why this extraordinary change? The answer is that we have passed from an episcopacy into what is supposed to be democracy. In the old days, a bishop got on with his job. Today, a lot of ecclesiastical busybodies, who represent nobody but a small in-group of self-important party lay, take to themselves or try to take to themselves the governing of a diocese. Inside our ranks, Donald Coggan will put his foot down and make clear to the Church of England that we will not be subjected to the dictates of "party trade unionism"—as was the case over Series Three, Communion Service and the Anglican Methodist vote on union. The Church of England does not need its Hugh Scaulon.

The archbishop is increasingly aware of the need for the church to concern itself with practical affairs. What the soul is to this body so is the church to the state. It is happening that I crossed swords with him on what I believe to be his unsophisticated and jejune opinions on the government in South Africa with its doctrine of apartheid. To put it bluntly I hit him for six. Whether or not my arguments influenced him, I do not know. What I do know is that it made no difference to our friendship. What is more, we corresponded and talked things over. Donald Coggan is a man who will always listen.

Dr Coggan is like Pope John in that he is a devoted personal Christian, and there is no saying where the Spirit will lead him. But, unlike the Pope, he has a wife, Jean, a charming and devoted helpmeet, and their relationship is as precious as it is private. All I can say is that the Primacy will be a shared responsibility. I believe I am one of many who will give to him my love, my loyalty and my allegiance.

Mervyn Stockwood  
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## The need for a united front of pro-Europeans

When advocating a re-assessment of Conservative policy in any area, one should start by describing its long-term interest in it. I have always been a convinced pro-European. I welcomed the terms of entry to the Community negotiated by Mr Rippon; I recognized Labour's renegotiation formula as the "paraphrasing" of what I had already deeply regretted. As a result of the situation on the question of a referendum, I supported the last Government's efforts to reshape the Community from within, notably by shifting the weight of its budget responsibilities to embrace a growing Regional Development Fund.

Now the situation is radically changed. Indeed, it is amazing how much the ground has shifted under us in Europe within the space of less than three months. Chancellor Brundage's resignation in Western Germany, the Gaullist's presidential grip on France has been broken. Britain is committed to a "fundamental renegotiation" of the Community's terms of entry. If the Government continues in office we could well face a referendum next year.

So how should the Conservative Party—whose leadership has a majority of MPA and grassroots opinion as registered at successive party conferences—make its stance unambiguously European party-adjust to this new situation?

In considering this, Conservative MPA's face something of a problem. Our objective must be to keep Britain in the Community, on terms which are of benefit to our people. We face a Labour Cabinet divided on the very principle of membership, some Ministers seeing negotiation as a means of pulling Britain out, others as anxious as we are to remain in.

The Foreign Secretary himself seems to have a foot in both camps, which makes political sense for he has to employ the closest of negotiating tactics while uttering comments which suggest an abysmal ignorance of what Europe is really about; on the other, as in his Luxembourg statement of April 24, he pledges the Government to work for an early and successful result of what we in Britain have come to call renegotiation.

Putting national interest above party, Conservatives must clearly do all they can to support the "European" wing of the Cabinet. The difficult question is, just how far does this entail supporting Mr Callaghan himself?

The answer must lie in redefining the Conservative Party's own European objectives. The present situation of a changed situation and to allow the possibility of a bipartisan policy emerging over renegotiation. Looking further ahead, we must also lay the foundations for a common front, by making the pro-European in the event of a referendum.

Our renegotiation, our official line until now has been that this has been a continuing process within the Community, and that Mr Callaghan should be supported to the extent that he is continuing our own efforts—as, for example, to change certain aspects of the Common Agricultural Policy. This line is consistent, but hardly measures up to present needs.

For a start, had we won the last election the likelihood is that we would now be calling for a more fundamental appraisal of Community objectives and policies, and would be involved in the previous evolutionary process. The truth is that throughout last year this "renegotiation from within" was slowly grinding to a halt. As Mr Kirk told the European Parliament last month, it is impossible to say whether the 1972 Paris summit had been implemented, and the winter's oil crisis had left Europe in disarray. So the Community has come to a halt, and if its leaders want to be moving again they will have to work out a new basis on which it can do so. Whether one calls this "renegotiation" or not is a matter of personal choice.

Meanwhile, one does not want to be anti-European to argue a pattern of national concessions to the Community that is fairer to Britain than worked out, and some other minority members are quite ready to agree. We are economically weaker now than at the time of our entry, and there is a case for more national concessions more closely to National Products. We shall negotiate for a broad of the budget funds—less stress on agriculture, more regional development. We have allies on this, too. British arguments about agricultural support are shared by many European food producers. New well-below world price changes here are a given.

We must recognize, if any government is to negotiate improved arrangements which it can recommend to the people, then that of this greatly increased popular support for Community membership. If the Government continues in office we could well face a referendum next year.

I hope we will acknowledge this after Mr Callaghan's detailed programme by stating that in which he can count on Conservative support—where course, means support the European Parliament. Such an initiative also strengthens his hand negotiations, since over defined areas he would be speaking for more majority, and possibly British Government.

Where exactly these areas of support should be a matter of course; my own view is that the package should include a fresh effort to get the Community to give a more kind of aid to the British and a declaration of will to discuss a European policy. Both of these secure us allies in support requirements, as on contributions—and the of some of our items.

Finally, there is the question of a possible referendum. I believe this would be a rational monarchy in a unitary democracy such as Britain. Throughout modern history, there has been a characteristic of "Britishness" since it has great power in the hands of those who are defining and the precise of the question. However, the Government does not count on the possibility of the future might well have one, so it is to happen we might do all we can to make acceptable as possible.

It should, therefore, be a Conservative objective, in the event of a referendum, to call for a referendum on the terms of our entry to the Community, and to support a referendum on the terms of our entry to the Community, and to support a referendum on the terms of our entry to the Community.

George Gar  
The author is Conservative for Reigate.

## Canada: The tortoise closes in on the hare

The day after Canada's Liberal Government fell on a confidence vote in the House of Commons, a reporter asked a defiant and unchastened Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to outline his approach to the coming election campaign.

He prefaced his question by sardonically describing Mr Trudeau's disastrous last campaign, or non-campaign, as "a work of art."

The Prime Minister replied that he was grateful for that description and added dryly that one takes consolation where one can. He went on to say that he intended to fight a vigorous campaign, but not a violent one, "to see as many Canadians as possible for as long as possible and to put the issues squarely before them."

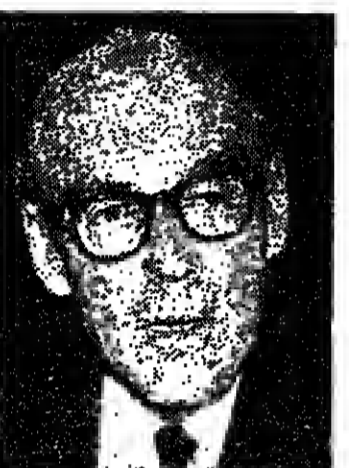
To take him at his word, voters can therefore expect to see a different Mr Trudeau in action from the one whose leisurely progress through the country in the fall of 1972, with winging sweet thoughts in their ears about how strong the land was, led his party within a whisker of defeat at the polls. Seldom has a political leader more thoroughly misread the mood of a people at election time than the Prime Minister did on that memorable occasion. His incredible "dialogue with Canadians" was exactly the wrong formula to use on a nation troubled by unemployment, inflation and other pressing problems.

The result was that the Liberals lost their comfortable majority and ended up with one seat more than Mr Robert Stanfield's rejuvenated Progressive Conservatives, dependent in a house of minorities by the balance-of-power wielded by the New Democratic Party.

The informal coalition between the Liberals and the Socialist NDP ended last week when the NDP withdrew its support because of a budget that didn't like precipitating Canada's sixth general election in 12 years. The vote is set for July 8.

It is already clear, since it was what finally brought the Tories and Socialists together to topple the government, that one big issue in the campaign will be inflation. The opposition says it is worse in Canada than most western countries and the Liberals maintain it is worse elsewhere. Anyway you look at it, a 9.9 per cent rise in consumer prices in one year is not good.

Mr Stanfield has pledged to freeze both prices and wages for up to 90 days if he becomes Prime Minister. Unemployment won't be as much of an issue as it was last time. The rate down to 5.1 per cent of the



Mr Robert Stanfield: voters may give him his chance.

labour force, not bad for Canada.

The Liberals plan to campaign under record in the social welfare field and the country's whipping sweet thoughts in their ears about how strong the land was, led his party within a whisker of defeat at the polls. Seldom has a political leader more thoroughly misread the mood of a people at election time than the Prime Minister did on that memorable occasion. His incredible "dialogue with Canadians" was exactly the wrong formula to use on a nation troubled by unemployment, inflation and other pressing problems.

The New Democrats can be expected to emphasize their proposals to control land speculation and stop the dizzy climb in urban real estate costs. They also want higher taxes on corporate profits.

But anyone who concerns himself solely with the issues in this contest will be missing the fun. It will be far more entertaining to follow the campaign ups-and-downs of Mr Trudeau and Mr Stanfield, the two chief antagonists.

It will be their third electoral confrontation. Mr Trudeau, once a choice Liberal leader and at the height of his charismatic trendiness, was the first contest in 1972, hands down. He rubbed his nose next time, however, and the plodding Mr Stanfield, playing the tortoise to the Prime Minister's hare, nearly caught him with a campaign that was no more exciting than the man himself but far more energetic and far more in tune with reality than Mr Trudeau's.

The party leadership jobs of both men will undoubtedly be on the line in this summer's vote. It will be especially fascinating to observe how Mr Trudeau conducts himself when at bay; whether he can bring himself to wage the kind of grassroots campaign he did not have to wage in 1968 and thought he did not have to wage in 1972. The enigmatic and intensely cerebral Prime Minister has a fairly well established record of blowing his cool when the pressure is on, and his use of four-

letter words in the last election did not help the Liberal cause. Mr Stanfield enters the campaign with a lot going for him, besides the fact that he will be striking a defeated and unchastened Progressive Prime Minister, is reported to have told a prominent Spanish diplomat and long-time friend in Lisbon early last month.

Dr Caetano should have paid more attention to the plot of a "comic opera" that is the work of the late Antonio de Spinoza, sacked by Dr Caetano because of his open criticism of the government. An average of one unsuccessful military revolt every four years for the past three decades should have made it clear to the Prime Minister that General Spinoza's piece was in more than one act; the general, one of Portugal's most distinguished soldiers, would not risk everything in a mere fit of pique.

But the loud promises of loyalty from high ranking officers in Lisbon made Dr Caetano deaf to the mutterings of the captains and majors and navy reservants who had been meeting for more than a year to discuss what action they might take.

The junior officers took their families on regular Sunday picnics in the latter days of the Caetano regime in Spain in 1936, once again became the children kicked footballs, they gathered over the picnic baskets to work out the details of their own brilliant military takeover.

If he had listened, Dr Caetano might have heard the song dedicated to him in the amazing real-life libretto that turned the plot inside out with the aid of only a dozen lines. When the associated radio stations of Lisbon played the record *After We Say Goodbye*, at exactly 10.55 p.m. on April 24, it was the signal for the start of what came to be known as "The Happy Revolution".

Rebel troops occupied the School of Military Administration; captains commanding battalions and regiments took military objectives in other parts of the country, their superior officers either blissfully unaware in their beds or locked in their offices. The company-grade officers and NCOs were in charge. Those who were not on their side did not realize what was happening until it was too late. Some joined the rebels, others balked and were overcome.

## 'Comic opera' that did not amuse Dr Caetano

The March 16 military uprising at Caldas da Rainha was really nothing more than a comic opera routine. Dr Manuel de Matos, the former Portuguese Prime Minister, is reported to have told a prominent Spanish diplomat and long-time friend in Lisbon early last month.

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By 3 a.m., key airports, bridges and communications centres were in the hands of the Armed Forces Movement (AFM). Radio Club Portuguese, which had been the voice of the military uprising in Spain in 1936, once again became the

voice of revolution, but a revolution of a different colour. By daylight, troops from the army, navy and air force, all brilliantly trained on Lisbon.

Not a shot had been fired yet. Forces loyal to the regime belatedly awakened to what was going on and dispatched units to the centre of Lisbon. There were brief confrontations in the capital, in Oporto and elsewhere, but all without a shot. Many of the "loyal" troops joined the rebels; others, outnumbered, surrendered.

One by one, surrounded cartels gave up. By 12.30 p.m. units of the Seventh Cavalry, General Spinoza's old outfit, surrounded the Lisbon headquarters of the Republican National Guard, where Dr Caetano had taken refuge.

Meanwhile a brief exchange of fire took place at the headquarters of the DGS, the secret police, where several civilians were killed by police officers who refused to obey the order of men who took over the building and freed prisoners.

General Spinoza was still at home. According to one AFM member, the general was awoken by the existence of an objective of the movement, but not of the plan for the takeover.

At 4.15 pm Dr Feitor Pinto, of the Ministry of Information, was allowed through the lines to receive a message from Dr Caetano. He then went to General Spinoza's home, and after a telephone conversation between the general and the Premier, the troops guarding Dr Caetano surrendered.

General Spinoza personally accepted Dr Caetano's surrender and took over as head of the Junta of National Salvation, named by the AFM. Within hours, Dr Caetano and President Thomaz were on a military aircraft, banished to the mid-Atlantic island of Madagascari.

Shortly after midnight, the previously heavily controlled news services of the official television network broadcast a gripping film report of the takeover of one of its own general and took over as head of the Junta of National Salvation, named by the AFM. Within hours, Dr Caetano and President Thomaz were on a military aircraft, banished to the mid-Atlantic island of Madagascari.

The following day troops from other parts of the country began to arrive in Lisbon, and spontaneous demonstrations began which were to last for days, reaching a crescendo on May Day. It was the closing chapter of Dr Caetano's "comic opera" that was to be the presidential box was a man with a monocle.

Harry Debelins



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LONDON BRISTOL BIRMINGHAM MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL GLASGOW EDINBURGH LEEDS CARDIFF

Michael Leapman continues his reports from New York: New Yorkers are a quarrelsome people and it is often instructive to tune into their latest disputes.

I went down to where I used to live, the smart north-west corner of Greenwich Village, to see what was bothering them there.

Some of the old issues persist, like the one about dogs fouling the pavements. My former landlord was wearing a bright red scarf on his chest and I would receive in a recent skirmish.

He had been out tending the ivy which climbs up the front steps when a small dog, in the charge of a young woman, urinated against it. My landlord asked the woman if she could prevent it, since the dog was so small and he thought it was the cause of the ivy's leaves turning brown at the base.

She reacted, he said, in the most abusive tones. Moreover, she pushed the dog inside the front yard of the house, urging it to force its attentions on the ivy there. The landlord picked up the dog and placed him back on the pavement, whereupon the woman scratched him fiercely and shouted: "This man is attacking me." Dog owners are powerfully protective.

## The Times Diary

### Dogs, hamburgers and homosexuals

Their first branch in Greenwich Village is due to open in the summer and they had plans for two others, one of them near what used to be my street. The residents organized a march to protest and wrote hundreds of letters to McDonald's head office near Chicago. Their complaint was that the hamburger restaurant would destroy the character of the neighbourhood, attract undesirable people and provide a further magnet for the unkempt alcoholics who already congregate in local playgrounds.

Although many parents doubt the food value of McDonald's hamburgers, they are popular with children, and the children of the village were divided on the issue. On the march, one or two carried banners saying "We want McDonald's"—but a 13-year-old boy, addressing the marchers, said he could do without them: "I would like to be able to walk the streets without being mugged and to be able to buy decent food in my community," he said.

The dispute was continued in the columns of *The Village Voice*. Barbara Garson, a writer who lives in the disputed area, said the proposed restaurant would be, in some respects, a welcome amenity, allowing her to feed her six-year-old daughter cheaply with her favourite food. The trouble is, she concluded, that amenities which are desirable for residents are also desirable for people the residents find undesirable. Thus if you build playgrounds and parks with comfortable benches, alcoholics and drug addicts find them as comfortable as anyone else, and drive the rest away. The same is true for hamburger restaurants.

The choice, therefore, is between living in a select area with no amenities, or an area with amenities which quickly stops being select. Or, as Miss Garson put it, "We're either living in a neighbourhood with 20-dollar restaurants we can't go to than 30-cent hamburgers."

allowed to wear drag to the office. The hill is expected to be passed into law by the City Council in a few days but it is meeting tough last-ditch resistance, mainly from two groups—the city's firemen and the Catholic Church.

The firemen's objection was stated succinctly by David McCormack, president of their union. The bill would, he said, guarantee the "employment of self-proclaimed sodomites not only as firefighters but also as police officers and teachers." He added that it "clearly discriminates in reverse" against heterosexuals.

Other firemen have pointed out that they share common sleeping accommodations. They say they fear having to sleep with men who have been in the past with homosexual firemen. Inevitably, there has also been a confession from a man who has been a fireman for 20 years that he has been a secret homosexual throughout that time.

The Catholic Archbishop of New York has criticized the Bill as "a menace to family life." Yet many Catholic politicians in the city support the measure, which is largely the result of agitation by the Gay Liberation Movement.

New York is already more tolerant than many cities in dealing with homosexuals. The *New York Times* carried a report last week of a programme in which homeless adolescent homosexual boys are placed under the foster care of adoptable homosexuals. The experiment is being sponsored by the Gay Task Force, a homosexual organization in the city.

ence formerly denied to a homosexual. The youth receives a dose of paternal love he has never known before. His self-esteem improves as he becomes convinced that he is not a freak of nature.

Many experts have, however, expressed doubts about the programme. Dr Donald Mayerson of the American Psychiatric Association said: "There are a lot of dangers in this... to limit the choices of a 13-year-old child at such an age of turmoil could be injurious."

On the plane to New York from Chicago, I was with three friends. One of them ordered us four Martinis. "Do you want them all in the one glass?" asked the stewardess.

### Observation

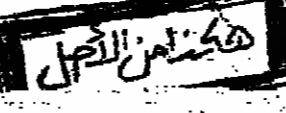
It is the small manifestations of the American way of life which are most foreign to me. For example, I had forgotten how picturesque Americans newspaper headlines can be until I read this one in the *International Herald Tribune* on the aircraft carrier: "Hand-kissing on way out at UN: fewer old-world prejudices." And this beautifully phrased sentence in the subsequent report: "Diplomats were unable to agree on just why this hand-kissing is in vogue, but they offer various theories." They would, I thought, temporarily forget the elaborate courtesies surrounding even the meekest commercial transaction. I went to buy a coffee at a stall at Wollworth in Chicago, selected one and took it to the cash desk. "That'll be 94 cents, Sir," said

the assistant. I gave her and she handed me the money. "Thank you, that'll be six cents." Placing the thoroughfare she concluded: "And if for shopping Woolworth's different from that of the Elephant and Co."



A sharp reminder of the way of thinking in France to the detail of a hospital read, stark fees must be paid privately. In other words, of extraction is money's teeth.





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# THE NEW PRIMATE

Coggon sees his appointment as a caretaker Archbishop of Canterbury. That is natural in his age and there will be a good many who will regard his selection as evidence of a failure to select a number of distinguished men in the next year. But the memory of John should be a warning to "caretakers" for Dr Coggon shares with many an academic, hater and scholarly interests, other respects he is unlike his predecessor. An evangelical sound administrator, the son of a friendly family rather than a striking personality is a sure guide impact he will make in the church's affairs. He may consider himself a crisis in the history of the church. The past few years have been a period of much in the church's affairs. Theological reform, the revision on law, the development of a government and the aged, if unsuccessful, to secure organic union with the Methodist Church. There is a business in many of

these fields and the administrative burden of running the church is heavier than it has ever been. More people within the church expect to be consulted on a multiplying range of questions and there is a greater awareness of relations with other churches in the Anglican Communion. Yet important though all these matters are, none of them is central to the challenge facing the church at this time. It will be satisfying if administration is conducted smoothly and there will be a wide welcome for any further progress in the ecumenical field. Yet none of this will be of value if the church fails to communicate its message to minds increasingly conditioned by other influences. All churches have become spiritual outposts in a secular age. The temptation for the church is therefore either to retreat within its own spiritual walls or to approach the secular world on that world's terms by concentrating its missionary fervour on social welfare. Evangelism will immediately issue in social and personal concern. Dr Coggon remarked some years ago "if it doesn't it is spurious evangelism." That puts the two in true perspective, with social work as the practical

expression of spiritual faith. But the first task of the church is to spread that faith. If people do not believe in the truth of the Christian Gospel then the church is bound to seem an irrelevance, no matter how beneficial its subsidiary activities. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of Dr Coggon's appointment is that he recognizes the importance of the church being evangelistic in this broader sense. He has always paid great attention to the need to communicate with the wider public. There is only so much that any Archbishop of Canterbury can do. One man cannot these days convert a nation. But he can both set an example and guide the church's thinking on priorities. There is now less widespread confidence in the Christian faith because it has not seemed to be intellectually sound to generations reared in the belief that science is synonymous with truth. The first priority must therefore be to restore that credibility by expounding the nature of Christ's faith and communicating the fruits of Christian scholarship in terms which can be generally appreciated. If Dr Coggon can concentrate the church's attention on that task his could be a notable primacy.

# HIND THE PROPAGANDA BARRAGE

delicate discussions that Mr. Rees was having in 1971 about where Sunningdale from here coincided with a military duel in Ulster's propaganda war. The noise from second exchange may have had the importance of the Provisionals' barrage was at the reputation of Rees himself. The letter he wrote to a correspondent in Dundalk more than a year was produced in order to illustrate to Ulster Protestants the new Secretary of State's offer. It does not necessarily say any more than that, as a spokesman, he was a dash letter writer. The osedly damning passage is capable of being read in a way that is consistent with the policy of this and the other government. That no wants to see soldiers on a service in Northern Ireland longer than is required for fulfilment of obligations, and obligations include the defence of life and property status of the province is enforced, change lacking explicit sanction of the Government. That policy is poles from the recommendation by Mr Tam Dalyell, MP, in his record on this page. Mr Rees's record entitles him to be in the former sense. Prime Minister's barrage, intended to convince anyone need of convincing that the IRA needs nothing of offering incidental to the of warfare it employs. uncertainty surrounds the status of its "battle plan" and raising those parts its is a quality of belief the publisher has which is that if it had a national implications at all

they related to a "doomsday" situation of the kind commonly pondered by hackroom strategists. It hardly bears the stamp of an imminent offensive nipped in the bud. But nothing in that world of violence and fantasy is impossible. The effect within the Northern Ireland community of both propaganda strokes is likely to be to strengthen the belief of those who already believe what they are invited to believe—lack of will displayed by United Kingdom ministers, or ruthless disregard of the welfare of the people of Ulster displayed by the IRA—and to leave unremoved those of a contrary persuasion. Meanwhile in Dublin Mr Rees and the Irish Foreign Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, were trying to forward the policy on which centre opinion is still agreed in Britain, the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland. The way was cleared for publication of the already extensively reviewed report of the joint law enforcement commission on the subject of fugitive offenders. Mr Cosgrave has not got out of the commission, the all-Ireland court that would have borne such satisfactory (for nationalists) implications of a constitutional kind. Mr Faulkner has not got a extradition, which is more of a pity since that concession really might have done something for his political position. Mr Faulkner's political position, though held in the Assembly yesterday, is at present the weakest point in the new political structure being put together with such difficulty. Instead power is to be taken to try extraterritorial offences within both jurisdictions. The Irish government has prepared legislation in the hope that its expeditious enactment will be of some assistance to Mr Faulkner. Full agreement still has to be reached about the exact shape of the Council of Ireland and the

timetable for its establishment. The concept of it is an integral part of the balanced structure that all three governments are trying to erect. It provides the "Irish dimension" which is a condition for the participation of representative Roman Catholic politicians and for Dublin's political and security cooperation. At the same time it is deeply distrusted by many—almost certainly most—Ulster Protestants as a milestone on the road to a sell-out. And in that respect the present or past indiscretions of Mr Mason and Mr Rees are decidedly unhelpful. Since the Council is an integral part of the post-Stormont policy, and since that policy still offers the best hope of a reasonably peaceful abatement of Northern Ireland's troubles, the Council ought to be brought into being as soon as possible. But that "as soon as possible" implies the condition that the fall of Mr Faulkner is not encompassed in the attempt. It may be possible to find a way through those reefs by the phased introduction of the Council—postponing perhaps to later dates the parliamentary tier and a full-blown secretariat—and confining the Council's functions at first to ordinary matters of intergovernmental consultation and a narrowly restricted range of executive responsibilities or none at all. A low-key Council might calm some of the less fevered unionist suspicions; while from the nationalist point of view the most important thing is to bring a Council into being however small its beginnings. After all, without trust between the two sides it will never come to anything; and the vehicle that takes the road should be proportionate in size to the trust at present subsisting—and that, sadly, is not much.

# The Army in Northern Ireland

From Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian  
Sir, Those of us who for 18 months and more have been advocating the withdrawal of the British Army from Northern Ireland are once again being rebuffed for our supposed callousness and folly, following the discovery of the haul of IRA documents. It is therefore timely to pose certain questions.  
1. Would the conditions for such nihilist fantasies ever have been created but for the presence of what after five years, like it or not, has come to be seen as a "foreign" and an "alien" army?  
2. Have British Governments learned nothing from the cruel irrationalities of Palestine in the 40s, Cyprus and Aden, or the miserable and counter-productive experiences of the French in Algeria or the Americans in Vietnam?  
3. If these analogies seem to be inexact, at least explain why returning soldiers are so bitter about not getting help from the civil population in Ulster.  
4. Why should the British soldier be asked to go on doing his wretched duty, while politicians after five years go on mouthing seventeenth-century absurdities, at least in the case of Westminster education, they do not believe themselves?  
5. Those who observe Ulster politicians must marvel at how one moment they can be hurling abuse at one another, the next moment not to occur to Labour or Conservative MPs, and then, lo and behold, witness the next moment the same antagonists having a friendly giggle and chuckle with each other. The Irish are very unusual people with a network of personal relationships which are a mystery to the English.  
6. It may well be that this is the "Irish way of doing things". If so, the better cure for the historic problems of Ireland.  
7. What evidence do Merlyn Rees, Stan Orme, or David Howell (Letters to The Times, May 4), have for saying that the "would-be Manchester? Leeds? Guildford?" in West Lothian we have 30,000 odd second and third generation Irish. I concede that in 1969 the

situation was tinder-dry, and Scots MPs kept our lips tight on Ireland. In 1974, I assert that upwards of 80 per cent of people in one of the most sensitive areas of the country want to see Britain out of Ireland. The question I'm asked is, "Instead of spending money on this hopeless carry-on in Ireland, why don't we use the resources to pay nurses and teachers, miners and railwaymen, and do something about our own schools and hospitals?" It may be crude, but the mood is one of impatient contempt.  
Cavossing during the recent Scottish regional government elections, I was struck by the nausea with which even those of recent Irish origin regarded the television spectacle of both sides in Ulster conventionally wailing in the sordid dramas of the much-filmed funeral procession.  
In 1974, the boggy of Ireland equally being imported into England and Scotland is unreal.  
4. Why is it so automatically assumed that the "easy way out" withdrawal of the British Army as soon as logistically possible, is not only the most moral but the most sensible. "Have we the national character, judgment, patience, and guts to stick to the one conceivable way forward that offers hope?" demands Mr David Howell.  
As the risk of being considered deficient in character and guts, but not in judgment or patience, I would ask a different question of Mr Howell and those who share his certainties about Ireland: With the admirable exception of Lord Mountbatten in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, which English politician, or predecessor of Mr Wilson or Mr Heath as Prime Minister, or British monarch, has had any lasting success in coping with the mysteries of Ireland?  
We English and Scots ought to recognize our limitations. Over a decade, our military presence will cause more, and not less bloodshed. For once in politics, the "easy way out" coincides with the "right way out". Now is the moment to bring the British Army home.  
Yours, etc,  
TAM DALYELL,  
House of Commons.  
May 14.

# The pensions football

From Mr R. E. Cowley  
Sir, I hope that Members of Parliament will reflect carefully upon your observations on the changes in the pensions scheme which it solemnly enacted, after long deliberation, only last year.  
During the past two years, our advisers, a senior colleague and I have devoted weeks of work to the application of that Act to the superannuation schemes of this society. It has been a difficult task. For historical and financial reasons, earlier arrangements had developed into something that was complex and fragmentary. On the one hand we had to bear in mind the claims upon the society as a good employer; and on the other, the responsibilities of the Government of charitable funds.  
We were well advanced in the drafting of a report to our finance and general purposes committee when we received news of the change. One might have expected that, even if the state reserve scheme were to be rejected, the (perhaps modified) graduated scheme would have been allowed to run, pending the new Government's more detailed proposals. But, suddenly, the yardstick against which we had been working was rejected, and we were left with the cost to the employer of whatever those proposals will involve, and at a time when all costs are escalating at an alarming rate, there is no case to put before a committee or a board.  
Has the Government fully considered the effect of this and other reversals of law upon the reputability of the House? Surely, the future historians will conclude that Parliaments of our epoch were characterised by a vacillating irresponsibility.  
Yours faithfully,  
R. E. COWLEY,  
The Royal Society of Medicine, Accounts Department, 67 New Bond Street, W1.  
May 10.

# Hospital technicians' pay

From Dr G. H. Ryder and others  
Sir, The strike action by hospital Medical Physics and Physiological Measurement Technicians in support of their wage claim has attracted considerable publicity. They form a group of responsible and highly skilled people involved in the more complex fields of medicine, not only in diagnosis, but also in treatment with life support systems such as heart-lung and kidney machines. In the latter situations the lives of patients depend directly on their actions.  
The intrusion of the strike weapon into medical apparatus is distasteful but they have in the past remained un-vocal. This approach plus the small size of their group, may perhaps account for the rebuffs which they have received, in spite of their increasing responsibility. During three years of negotiation with the Department of Health and Social Security, via the Whitley Council.  
As their medical colleagues we wish to support their cause. These key members of the National Health Service have their average wage is £20 per week. This contrasts strangely with the earning capacity of industrial workers, of lesser skills and no responsibility.  
Yours sincerely,  
G. H. RYDER, Consultant Anaesthetist.  
G. N. PENNINGTON, Consultant Anaesthetist.  
W. G. WILLIAMS, Consultant Cardio-Thoracic Surgeon.  
J. R. DYDE, Consultant Cardio-Thoracic Surgeon.  
J. PILCHER, Consultant Cardiologist.  
Walsgrave Hospital, Clifford Bridge Road, Walsgrave, Coventry.

# E POLITICS OF DIVORCE

result of the Italian referendum is undoubtedly of great significance. But there is a certain ambiguity about what it signifies. Two interpretations are possible. The first is favoured by the Christian press, who now claim that never wanted the issue to be a political one at all. According to this view, each voter acted in his own conscience rather than in favour of a religious or social cause, without regard to the of the political party for he previously voted and vote again.  
This interpretation is certainly implausible, but it comes from the Christian Democrats. They threw their full force into the campaign, as a political party. If a large number of Christian Democrats made up their minds with reference to their party, they did so in spite of considerable pressure from party. In fact they showed themselves more mature than party leaders in making a distinction between political and religious issues. This does not preclude most of them from voting Christian Democrat again at the next election. But it would none the less be a very important political move. It would mean that Christian Democracy is truly henceforth, rely for its strength on its strictly political, rather than on the presence of the Church.

# Nurses' wages

From Mr Peter Jordan  
Sir, I am a chartered accountant in a London hospital recuperating from surgery. One staff nurse in particular, named Rose, has played an appreciative part in alleviating my discomfort and has given me treatment which, not long ago, would have been undertaken only by doctors.  
Today, Friday, May 10, Rose was nearly in tears as she used for me to get her pay slip. For a basic week of 40 hours her gross pay was £25. Because the new tax tables retroactively implemented for the Budget changes were used for the first time this week, her income tax deduction was £8.90. Graduated pension and insurance deductions accounted for a further £1.53 so that her net pay amounted to only £14.57.  
Although Rose has two years' post-qualification experience and puts in considerable unpaid overtime, mainly due to her compassion and feeling of responsibility towards her patients, her take home pay this year will average well under £20 per week on the present scale.  
Your Medical Reporter, John Roper, is so right when he says in his article today "the nurses are fed up and angry". I might add that probably many patients such as myself are also angry at the complacency shown to the nurses' legitimate grievances over pay.  
Yours faithfully,  
PETER JORDAN,  
22 Russhill Avenue, W4.  
May 10.

# Letters to the Editor

## Theologians and the faithful

From The Reverend J. A. Wardle  
Sir, I write as one who is deeply appreciative of the scholarship and teaching of the Faculty of Theology in the University of Manchester, but who is also a clergyman of the Church of England in daily contact with ordinary people. While I would not pretend to match Professor R. P. C. Hanson's scholarship, I find it terribly sad for him that he regrets the little effect that theologians have upon the clergy and faithful of all denominations. (Article, May 11).  
It may be that the vast majority of preachers and teachers find it simpler not to face the questions raised regarding the authenticity of the biblical record. It may also be that they do not want to question conventional views, though I doubt this. But it might just be that having examined the findings of modern theologians, we find them wanting. It is equally likely that the case that we take seriously our calling as ministers and under-shepherds, willingly submitting to a higher authority than that of scholarship, namely that of Christ Himself. It is precisely this authority which has emphasized the trustworthiness of the record of God's revelation and (especially through His teaching and example) the Bible has been given an authority of its own. Perhaps it is because some of us affirm and apply this truth on the basis of the imprimatur which Scripture has received from our Lord Himself, accepting His attitude to the Old Testament and His promises in the New (John 16: 13, 14), that we are pleased both to submit ourselves to the authority of Scripture and to be servants of the Word of God.  
Surprisingly perhaps, far from creating a dangerous gulf between pulpit and pew, I find that this attitude bridges that abyss in a way that the kind of theological assumptions Professor Hanson advocates never do. After all it is the job of the preacher to interpret the Word of God to the congregation which surely must involve explaining and expounding the terminology and historical facts, but not explaining them away.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. A. WARDLE,  
The Vicarage,  
Hartford,  
Northwich,  
Cheshire.  
May 13.

are completed I am afraid the Bishop will continue to dwell in that cloud-cuckoo-land from which no substantial bridge can be quickly built to span the awful divide between scholarly theology and practical Christianity.  
I am, Sir, your truly,  
TOM CESTER,  
Bishop's House,  
Chester,  
May 13.  
From the Reverend Dr E. L. Mascall  
Sir, Dr R. P. C. Hanson is certainly right about the gulf between New Testament experts on the one hand and the parish clergy and faithful on the other. Initial whether what is needed is the reinterpretation and reassessing of the Christian faith in the light of contemporary understanding of the Bible. What is at least as important is the reinterpretation and reassessing of contemporary understanding of the Bible in the light of the Christian faith, and of sound critical and methodological principles.  
Dr Hanson himself showed, in his essay, the volume *Vindications*, the extent to which recent New Testament scholarship has been dominated by a preconceived distaste for the supernatural and a radically subjectivist view of the Christian religion. Dr Humphrey Palmer's incisive and devastating work *The Logic of Gospel Criticism* has been virtually ignored by those who have most to learn, and to unlearn, from it. Dr A. N. Sherwin-White's *Roman Society and Roman Law in the New Testament*, and the late C. S. Lewis's essay on biblical criticism in his *Christian Reflections* bear witness to the astonishment felt by a professional historian and a professional literary scholar respectively at the scepticism of many New Testament scholars to their material and their lack of discipline in handling it.  
However, there are still to be found scholars who do not toe the party line. And the recent Cambridge symposium *Christ, Faith and History* shows on the part of the younger contributors a welcome refusal to be overawed by their sceptical elders and a determination to think for themselves.  
Yours faithfully,  
E. L. MASCALL,  
30 Bourne Street, SW1.  
May 12.

## Future of Concorde

From Lord Wainman, CH  
Sir, The British Government's "second thoughts" on Concorde for submission to the new French Government are no doubt in an advanced stage of preparation. One must hope that they lead to a more factual assessment of the situation.  
Those of us who are involved in the world of aviation were prepared for the argument and controversy which inevitably surrounds the re-examination of all technical projects on the frontiers of knowledge at a change of Government. But few of us expected quite such a barrage of confused and often conflicting advice on the future of the project.  
In fact, Concorde has produced no new operating problems and has fully fulfilled its specific functions. It still gives Britain the chance of leading the world in the next phase of air transport.  
In the end, there is only one fact that will matter. Will this aircraft cream off the top and thus most profitable layer of passenger transport? I believe that on the basis of halved flight times, it will do just this and so will give British Airways and Air France an enormous advantage over all their competitors. There are those who will no doubt continue to take a different view. The least costly way now of resolving the argument is to get the aircraft into passenger service as soon as possible and let it stand or fall by results.  
To cancel the project, or even stultify its progress now, is to exercise the most unattractive option open to the nation and will do much to convince our French partners and the world that we have lost the will to succeed.  
Yours, etc,  
K. H. N. BULMER,  
74 Fleet, British Airways, The Gallies, Ramshill, Farnborough, Hampshire.  
May 10.

## Use of industrial power

From Captain K. H. N. Bulmer  
Sir, As a pilot in the Overseas Division of British Airways, I know from first hand the high quality of the services given by our cabin staff. I recognize also that, with more passengers and fewer flight deck crew, the responsibilities in case of emergency have notably increased. It may well be that they have a good case in the substance of their claim against British Airways.  
Nevertheless, in refusing any form of conciliation or arbitration before halting an operation earning over a million pounds a day, the group leading the present unofficial strike can only be acting with great irresponsibility. If, as now seems to be decided, the law is to play no part in such matters, how is restraint to be placed on those in positions of great industrial power who do not care what damage follows from their actions?  
Surely such strikes are so important that no one of any political party—ought to confuse them with the great struggles against oppression of the past, or allow them to inherit that mantle of respectability.  
Yours faithfully,  
K. H. N. BULMER,  
74 Fleet, British Airways, The Gallies, Ramshill, Farnborough, Hampshire.  
May 10.

## Arlington House

From Mr Neville S. Conrad  
Sir, It is some indication of the contrary world in which we live when my company should, by implication, be criticised by a newspaper of your standing for doing at Arlington House precisely what you have rightly criticised many other residential landlords for failing to do, namely, maintaining and improving the premises. Further, the article in yesterday's (May 13) issue fails to bring to the attention of your readers two very material points:  
1. It is our entire residential portfolio of eight blocks, and not merely Arlington House, which has been and is being extensively modernised in accordance with our policy of maintaining the highest possible standards in our properties.  
2. We apply within the company what we term a "hardship policy": if any tenant on renewal of his lease can show that by paying the new sitting tenant rental (ie, market value less 10 per cent) we would be inflicting undue hardship, the rental is adjusted accordingly. This policy is subject to the tenant not being grossly over-housed. To date, no tenant at Arlington House has made such an application.  
Naturally, I deeply regret any inconvenience to which residents may have been put and I propose shortly to invite them all to a meet-

## Debating a currency

From Mr T. W. Hutchison  
Sir, It is strange that when quoting Keynes's remark about "overturning the existing basis of society" by "debauching the currency", Mr Palme Dutt (May 11) omits Keynes's immediately preceding statement that "Lenin was certainly right"; as well as the assertion on the same page that "Lenin is said to have declared that the best way to destroy the Capitalist System was to debauch the currency" (*The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, 1920, p 220, italics added).  
Mr Dutt may, however, be justified in so far as no one seems to have been able to locate in Lenin's writings the proposition which Keynes attributed to him. Professor Frank Fetter, who was recently investigating the point, was apparently unable to discover a justification for Keynes's attribution. Anyway, whether it was Lenin, Keynes or someone else, who was the original author of this much-misquoted apercu, it seems to have a certain valid relevance today.  
Yours faithfully,  
T. W. HUTCHISON,  
Department of Economics, Faculty of Commerce and Social Science, The University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham.  
May 11.

## Florence Nightingale

From Mr H. R. C. Lawrence  
Sir, Mr William Hamilton's ignorant remarks about Florence Nightingale (page 1, May 13) cannot be allowed to pass without comment. Miss Nightingale spent her whole life investigating the romantic image of nursing. She well knew that kind words and a smoothed pillow were no substitute for a system of properly designed hospitals and trained nurses.  
Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD LAWRENCE,  
10 Walpole St, SW3.

## Debauching a currency

From Mr T. W. Hutchison  
Sir, It is strange that when quoting Keynes's remark about "overturning the existing basis of society" by "debauching the currency", Mr Palme Dutt (May 11) omits Keynes's immediately preceding statement that "Lenin was certainly right"; as well as the assertion on the same page that "Lenin is said to have declared that the best way to destroy the Capitalist System was to debauch the currency" (*The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, 1920, p 220, italics added).  
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Yours faithfully,  
T. W. HUTCHISON,  
Department of Economics, Faculty of Commerce and Social Science, The University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham.  
May 11.



# Admissibility of evidence of similar facts

**Regina v Boardman**  
Before Lord Justice Orr, Mr Justice Brabin and Mr Justice Stocker

[Judgment delivered May 13]

The Court of Appeal certified as a point of law of general public importance the question whether, where on a charge involving an allegation of homosexual conduct there was evidence that the accused person was a man whose homosexual proclivities took a particular form, that evidence was thereby admissible although it tended to show that the accused had been guilty of criminal acts other than those charged. The court however refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Their Lordships were giving judgment dismissing an appeal by Derrick Rowland Boardman, aged 45, against his convictions at Norwich Crown Court (Mr Justice Croom-Johnson) for attempted buggery (count 1) and for inciting the commission of buggery (count 2). He was sentenced to consecutive terms of three years and 18 months' imprisonment on counts 1 and 2 respectively. His appeal against conviction on a third count was allowed.

Mr Gerald Wright, QC and Mr Anthony Ansell for the appellant; Mr Robert Ives for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE ORR said that the appellant was the headmaster of a language school with a large number of young foreign pupils. The first count charged him with having committed buggery with a pupil, S. He was acquitted by the jury on that charge, but found guilty of the alternative charge of attempted buggery. Count 2 charged him with inciting a pupil, H, to commit buggery with him. The third count charged the appel-

lant with inciting a pupil A, to commit buggery with him.

The judge, in summing up, pointed out to the jury that it was a common feature of counts 1 and 2 that the prosecution evidence involved criminal behaviour "of a particular, unusual kind" so that in each case the appellant, a grown man, was attempting to induce acts of buggery in which an adolescent boy would play the active and the appellant the passive part, but that as to count 3 A's evidence fell short of establishing any suggestion of that particular kind; and so that basis he directed the jury that it was open to them to find in H's evidence with reference to count 2, corroboration of S's evidence as to count 1, and vice versa, but that there could be no mutual corroboration between S or H and A.

Mr Wright claimed that that direction, in relation to counts 1 and 2 was wrong in law. He accepted that "similar fact" evidence would have been admissible to rebut a defence of innocent association in relation to an issue of identity, but contended, rightly, that in the present case no defence of innocent association was set up by the appellant's evidence having been that the means by which the incidents were alleged to have occurred, did not in fact take place, and there was no issue of identity. In those circumstances, he argued, "similar fact" evidence was not admissible, and nothing in the speeches to the House of Lords in *R v Kilbourne* (1971) AC 729 should be understood as involving that it was.

In *Makin v Attorney General for New South Wales* (1894) AC 57, 65 Lord Herschell, Lord Chancellor, said: "It is undoubtedly not competent for the prosecution to adduce evidence tending to show that the accused has been guilty of criminal acts other than those covered by the indictment, for the purpose of leading to the conclusion that the accused is a person likely from his criminal conduct or character to have committed the offence for which he is being tried. On the other hand, the mere fact that the evidence adduced tends to show the commission of other crimes does not render it inadmissible if it be relevant to an issue before the jury, and it may be so relevant if it bears upon the question whether the acts alleged to constitute the crime charged in the indictment were designed or accidental, or to rebut a defence which would otherwise be open to the accused."

Mr Wright urged the court not to put a construction on the speeches in *Kilbourne* which would reduce the ambit of the first sentence in *Makin*, but in *Horris v DPP* (1952) AC 694, 705 Lord Simon indicated that the classes of case mentioned in the second sentence did not constitute a closed list, and those classes had been added to since *Makin* was decided.

In *R v Sims* (1946) KB 531, 539 the Court of Criminal Appeal said: "The evidence of each man was that the accused invited him into the house and there committed the acts charged. The acts they described bear a striking similarity. That is a special feature sufficient in itself to justify the admissibility of the evidence. . . . The probative force of all the acts together is much greater than one alone. . . . and, at p 544, "We do not think that the evidence of the men can be considered as corroborating one another, because each may be said to be an accomplice in the act to which he speaks and his evidence is to be viewed with caution."

The second passage was followed in *R v Campbell* (1956) 2 QB 432. The Court of Criminal Appeal, however, expressed the view that although the evidence could not amount to corroboration, the jury

might properly be told that a succession of similar cases might help them to determine the truth of the matter. But in *R v Chaudhri* (1959) 1 QB 545, and *R v Flack* (1969) 1 WLR 937, it was held that such a direction was improper where the defence was that the meeting or occasion for an incident in question did not take place at all.

In *R v Kilbourne* (1972) 1 WLR 1355, which involved homosexual offences on boys belonging to two different groups, the Court of Appeal, being satisfied that each of the accusations indicated that the accused was a man whose homosexual proclivities took a particular form, and further that the evidence of each boy went to rebut the defence of innocent association which the accused had put forward, held that evidence from boys in either group as to alleged offences involving them was admissible in relation to the charges involving members of the other group, but on the authorities cited, was incapable of amounting to corroboration and, because the judge's direction could have led the jury to think that it was, they quashed the convictions.

On the latter issue, the House, rejecting the distinction previously drawn between evidence capable of amounting to corroboration and evidence not so capable but as to which the jury could be directed that it might help them to determine the truth of the matter, took a different view and restored the convictions.

In the House the issue as to the admissibility of the evidence was (at least eventually) conceded on behalf of the accused, but it was clear from the speeches that the House examined the relevant authorities, from *Makin* onwards, in some depth (per Lord Haleham, p 741) and considered it necessary to do so as a basis for considering

the issue of corroboration (Lord Simon of Glaisdale, p 758), and in their Lordships' judgment it was clear that the House considered the evidence to be admissible not only to rebut the defence of innocent association but also because of its inherent probative value; in other words, on the basis of the passage quoted from *Sims*. Their Lordships based that conclusion in particular on passages in Lord Haleham's speech (pp 741, 742, 745), with which Lord Morris agreed, in Lord Reid's (pp 750, 751) and in Lord Simon's (pp 754, 755).

For those reasons their Lordships held that Mr Wright's submission failed.

He also submitted that the evidence was inadmissible on the basis of Lord Reid's view (at p 751) that only two instances would not be enough to make a system. But the court could find no support for such a restriction in any of the other speeches and there were indications that three of the other members of the House did not accept it.

Their Lordships found that the judge had misdirected the jury on two points, but the convictions on count 1 and 2 would be upheld by the application of the proviso to section 2(1) of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968, on the ground that no miscarriage of justice had occurred. Count 3 stood on its own as regards corroboration and the conviction would be quashed.

Solicitors: Bobbette, Harvey & Grove, Bristol; DFE.

# Disclosure of medical reports limited to doctors

**Davidson v Lloyd Aircraft Services Ltd**  
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Buckley and Lord Justice Ormrod

The way the court should exercise the power given by section 32 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1970, to order a person not a party to legal proceedings to disclose documents in his possession to one of the parties to an action before trial was considered by the Court of Appeal in relation to the disclosure by hospital boards of medical notes and records of a patient at some time in their care.

Their Lordships allowed an interlocutory appeal by the South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee and the Redhill and Netherne Group Hospital Management Committee from Mr Justice Cusack, who had ordered discovery to his legal advisers of the medical records of Mr William Thompson Davidson, the plaintiff in an intended action against his employers, Lloyd Aircraft Services Ltd.

Mr T. H. Bingham, QC, and Mr Charles Gibson for the hospital boards; Mr Peter Weizman, QC, and Mr Geoffrey Grigson for Mr Davidson.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that yesterday the court had considered section 31 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1970 (The Times, May 14). Today it was considering for the first time, section 32, which gave the High Court power to order a person who was not a party to legal proceedings to disclose documents in his possession to one of the parties. Section 32 was another section to Lord Justice Wain's committee's Report on Personal Injuries Litigation of 1968 (Cmd 3681).

Mr Davidson, an aircraft liaison engineer at Sturtevant, was flown out on April 19, 1969, to Dar es Salaam, and after working through the night repairing an aircraft, came home the following day. While at Dar es Salaam he suffered a heart attack and died. His medical notes appeared at a week or two later. He was sent to the South West Middlesex Hospital, afterwards to Hammersmith Hospital and back to the South West Middlesex, eventually assuming work on July 7, 1969. During that time he had angina pectoris.

In July, 1973, four years later, he was found to be suffering from a heart condition and was admitted to Crawley Hospital. He was still unfit and incapacitated. He brought an action for damages against his employers, and the question which arose shortly in the case was whether his present heart condition was attributable to or aggravated by the disease he contracted at Dar es Salaam.

It was obviously an important medical question and his solicitors said that they wanted him to be medically examined by Dr Bruce-Chavart, professor of tropical hygiene at the School of Tropical Hygiene, London. Dr Bruce-Chavart wanted access to all the hospital records and notes during the time he was under treatment in 1969.

The hospital boards were not parties to the action Mr Davidson's advisers had recourse to section 32. The hospitals were asked to agree with the defendant so that there would be no medical man to come into the discovery to the defendant and not let him further. Of course cases of discovery between the doctor and the other side were not that rare. There might, for example, be a discovery between the doctor and the medical man to resolve that difference, or diagnosis or prognosis, if necessary, the medical notes shown in the medical notes cases where there was an negligence against a medical man. The hospital notes would not be available. His would not like it to be that wherever there was a discovery, the hospital notes would automatically be made available to the other side.

But the present was a discovery should be limited to Davidson's own medical notes and not go beyond that. In some cases discovery was also made in *Printers & Finishers Ltd v Industrial Printing Co* (1968) 1 WLR 111. In that case the medical notes and records should be in the medical advisers. It should be allowed and the order restored.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD, concurring, said that section 32 was a new provision of third party discovery with their own discretion. They could now be ordered to produce such documents. In approaching the court ought to take account of position as well as the plaintiff and should not make any order that would be in the interests of justice. It was quite rare that doctors and such people apprehensive and reluctant documents, prepared by their own purposes, circumscribe the field of discovery. It should do its utmost to third parties in that regard.

meant: medical notes and were difficult for laymen to understand them. They include matters of suspicion which might be patient's recovery if known - such as giving an expected life of a year.

There might be things reports, which might be a case of reflection on the "query prognosis" had in a note about a girl might be completely an idea which passed the head of the examining doctor would be essentially notes were essentially to be made with the frankness and without by the medical man who report. It was unless they should be generally, and they should only be when the interest of necessary, which might be applying the observation Winn report to the present Lordship said that it was that at the present stage of the case, the medical records should be made to Dr Bruce-Chavart, who to report. It was to be agreed with the defendant so that there would be no any medical man to come into the discovery to the defendant and not let him further. Of course cases of discovery between the doctor and the other side were not that rare. There might, for example, be a discovery between the doctor and the medical man to resolve that difference, or diagnosis or prognosis, if necessary, the medical notes shown in the medical notes cases where there was an negligence against a medical man. The hospital notes would not be available. His would not like it to be that wherever there was a discovery, the hospital notes would automatically be made available to the other side.

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Such an amendment made only after care taken to ensure that counsel, or the defendant not legally represented, ample opportunity for adjournment to consideration, so see whether evidence ought to be called by a witness who had been should be recalled. Only had been done could it be any safety that the risk had been avoided.

on a day between November 1972 to 1973, to January 1972, to January 1973. No doubt, as a matter of fact, the judge had to amend the indictment stage of the trial proceedings was no risk of injustice to do. But the later the amendment at that stage occurrence.

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### Risk of late amendment

**Regina v Bomber**

A trial judge's amendment of the indictment in the course of summing up must be a late occurrence and one which the court would not encourage. Lord Justice James said in the Court of Appeal.

The court allowed an appeal by Ronald James Bomber, aged 47, of Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, London, against his conviction at Inner London Crown Court (Judge Norwood), on a charge of indecent assault, contrary to section 14(1) of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956. Their Lordships held that on several grounds the conviction was unsafe and unsatisfactory.

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, who was sitting with Lord Justice Orr and Mr Justice Mars-Jones, said that, although the Crown did not seek for an amendment, the judge when summing up amended the indictment, thereby extending the period during which the offence was alleged to have occurred from

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London and Regional Market Prices

Weak ahead of trade figures

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, May 13 Dealings End, May 23 Contango Day, May 24 Settlement Day, June 4  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

THE £500 MILLION  
INVESTMENT EXPERIENCE  
**Canlifeuni**  
EXPERIENCE - WHERE EXPERIENCE CO  
Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Limited, 6 Charter  
St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4AD Tel: 01-93...

1974 High	1974 Low	Company	Price	Div Yield	1974 High	1974 Low	Company	Price	Div Yield	1974 High	1974 Low	Company	Price	Div Yield	1974 High	1974 Low	Company	Price	Div Yield
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>FOREIGN STOCKS</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>DOLLAR STOCKS</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>BANKS AND DISCOUNTS</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>INSURANCE</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>INVESTMENT TRUSTS</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>OIL</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>PROPERTY</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>RUBBER</b>																			
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<b>TEA</b>																			
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<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>SHIPPING</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>MINES</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>REGIONALS</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5
<b>FINANCIAL TRUSTS</b>																			
100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5	100	95	Trust	100	4.5



THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Lovell for CONSTRUCTION

Central bankers may intervene in currency market as steady dollar

By Our Financial Staff... Central bankers are expected to intervene in the currency market as the dollar continues to fall...

Monopoly clearance for Eagle Star bids

By Our Financial Staff... Eagle Star Insurance has been given the go-ahead by the Monopolies Commission...

Abu Dhabi wants oil companies to build on-the-spot refineries

From Ralph Izard... Abu Dhabi, May 14... Mr. Mana Saad al-Otaiba, Minister of Petroleum and Minerals...

Private steel makers to put on 'surcharge'

By Peter Hill... Customers of Britain's private sector steelmakers will be faced with increases averaging about 25 a cent...

Action by banks will push up financial sector borrowing rates

By Ian Morrison... An effective increase in the borrowing costs of the financial sector has been implemented by the London and Scottish clearing banks...

Helps by EEC finance chiefs may be delayed

Roger Barthoud... Monday's meeting of the finance ministers is certain to be postponed...

Lyon group looks short of the £10m needed for rescue

By Maurice Barnfather... Lyon Group, the large privately owned commercial property company...

Trade fears subdue equities

Nervousness ahead of today's disclosure of the United Kingdom trade figures for April...

Two airlines seek help

Washington, May 14... Claude Brinegar transportation secretary said today that the government was working on ways of helping Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines...

Burmah must find £300m for N Sea development

By Our Financial Editor... Burmah Oil now reckons that it will have to find almost £300m to finance its share of the development of the Thistle and Ninian fields in the North Sea...

Second New York bank official resigns

Frank Vogel... before Thursday's meeting on having the shares of the company...

Accounting for inflation advice to companies

Companies quoted on the Stock Exchange should produce supplementary accounts showing the impact of inflation on their profits...

Further big Eurodollar loan is expected soon

By Christopher Wilkins... After the signing of the \$2,500 million loan for the British Government last week, a further big Eurodollar loan of \$300m...

Trade fears subdue equities

Nervousness ahead of today's disclosure of the United Kingdom trade figures for April...

Dutch group for UK

NV Arnev of Utrecht, one of Holland's largest insurance companies with assets of £650m, is setting up a British subsidiary...

BHM Bowthorpe's Annual Report shows that during the last year the company has become significantly stronger...

Accounting for inflation advice to companies... Companies quoted on the Stock Exchange should produce supplementary accounts showing the impact of inflation on their profits...

Further big Eurodollar loan is expected soon... After the signing of the \$2,500 million loan for the British Government last week, a further big Eurodollar loan of \$300m...

Sunbeam Wolsey Limited... The Forty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Sunbeam Wolsey Limited was held on May 14th at Millfield, Cork...

Table with market data: THE POUND, THE TIMES INDEX, and other financial figures.







# AAC

## Extract from the Statement by R. H. A. OPPERHEIMER Chairman of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited

The fifty-seventh annual general meeting of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited will be held on Friday, 24th May 1974, at the head office of the Corporation in Johannesburg.

The year 1973 has been a successful one for the Anglo American Corporation, in spite of — and to some extent even because of — the grave difficulties and uncertainties of the world economic situation, the continued failure of the great powers to solve the world monetary problems and the fact that the present inflationary outlook makes these problems still more intractable. However, notwithstanding the demand for gold, leading to record prices with obvious advantages to a major gold producer. Nevertheless, the continuance of unsettled economic conditions cannot fail to be an adverse influence in many ways on the affairs of a group as broadly based as ours.

The Arab-Israeli War and the energy crisis which it triggered off had a depressing effect on the diamond trade, on which we depend for a significant part of our income, and though activity in the Israeli mining industry has since returned to normal the situation is far from stable. On the other hand, the long-range effects of much higher oil prices cannot but be favourable for our interests in coal and uranium.

The action of the oil-producing states is likely to have wide repercussions in many developing countries whose economies are largely dependent on the extractive industries, and our Group must give careful attention to the new situation which has been brought about. Whatever may be the wisdom or propriety of the use of oil as a political weapon in the specific circumstances of the Middle East, I do not see that objection can properly be taken to actions by governments, or indeed by private industry acting in accordance with national policy, to conserve natural resources by controlling the rate of depletion and secure a fair price for them, provided that such action is pursued with a sense of responsibility and not carried to the point where it becomes self-defeating by encouraging new technology and the development of alternative materials.

The argument that prices should be determined solely by the interplay of supply and demand in a competitive situation and that production should take place at the maximum rate which the market prices makes profitable is surely of very doubtful validity when applied to resources of which the total quantity is limited, especially when those resources are, and will be for a long time to come the mainstay of the producing countries and their only means of escaping from a situation of grinding poverty. In general a policy of regulating supply in order to conserve mineral resources is for many reasons, including the world-wide effects of the United States anti-trust legislation, very difficult to apply unless it is directly supported by the governments of the producing countries. And this support for conservation is bound to have an influence on the relationship between large international mining groups such as ours and the host countries.

It has become usual in most developing countries for the government to seek a direct interest in major new ventures, particularly mining ventures generally, by way of a "free ride". In effect this is simply another form of taxation and in my view it is much better than the royalty payments which were often required in the past because the imposition of a charge per unit of output is, in principle, undesirable since it adds directly to costs and can have an effect of making otherwise workable deposits unpayable. While governments can obtain a similar effect to a free interest in the equity through the imposition of a special profits tax, there are valid reasons why governments in many cases should prefer the former. No government likes its basic industries to be entirely foreign-owned, and yet in many developing countries individual members of the public either do not have the resources to invest in industry or, for ideological reasons, are prevented from doing so. The only alternative in such cases to full foreign ownership is for government to take a direct interest. In these circumstances we willingly accept a partnership between the government as owners of the mineral rights and private companies that can provide the necessary financial resources and administrative and technical know-how. I would judge that unless recently the principal reasons that induced governments to acquire direct shareholdings in mining companies were a concern for political prestige and a desire to exercise through representation on the board a measure of direct control over the companies' actions insofar as they might affect the level of employment and the social and social environment. To these motives there will now be added a determination to prevent scarce natural resources from being rapidly exhausted in order to provide cheap raw materials for the affluent developed nations of the world.

In these circumstances a group like ours must be prepared to accept, provided it is wisely exercised, a greater measure of direct government participation and control in the enterprises we undertake in developing countries. On the other hand, governments that wish to attract capital and administrative and technical know-how must be prepared to allow profits to be made and to be paid out on a scale which is commensurate with the real value of this know-how and with the high financial risks inseparable from mining. Governments cannot expect to be able to become full partners in the enterprise free of charge and at the same time to levy high discriminatory taxation on mining. In my opinion the best relationship between governments and private shareholders will be achieved where the taxation payable by mining companies is at the standard rate applicable throughout industry, and where the state obtains any additional return, as owner of the mineral rights, by way of an equity participation carrying representation on the board. The extent of that participation, and whether it should be wholly or partly free, should be determined by negotiation in the light of profit expectations at the time when the decision to go ahead is taken.

It is most important that such an agreement, when entered into, should be looked upon by both sides as the beginning of a permanent partnership, and that its contents should not be subject to change without the willing consent of each party. If this is not the case business is placed in the highly invidious position that failures are its own affair, while the rewards of success are eroded because governments deem it right to increase their claims on the profits. Instances of governments agreeing to some relief in the tax situation have generally occurred only when there is no alternative to closing the

venture down. It is hardly a coincidence that South Africa has a highly developed mining industry and a history of governments which, whatever their political complexion, have followed a course of stability and restraint in matters of tax and corporate legislation.

### South African Economy

In 1973 there was a great improvement in the domestic economic situation as compared with the relatively stagnant years of 1971 and 1972. South Africa's real gross national product increased by no less than 8.5 per cent last year, one of the highest rates on record. It is, however, important to bear in mind that a significant part of this increase is due to an improvement in the terms of trade, notably the vastly increased earnings from gold but also as a result of higher export for other raw and partially processed materials. The whole of this process has been facilitated by cheap power based on coal, which in present circumstances is of course a major asset. It now remains to be seen to what extent South Africa is going to be able to translate the financial gains arising from our improved export situation into greater domestic activity and employment.

Clearly the mining and mining-based industries have a still greater contribution to make, and one that will have long-term structural implications for labour usage and other aspects of the economy. Fortunately the economy is already sufficiently diversified to provide ample scope for responding to the opportunities that are offered by higher export earnings and the prospect of a record agricultural year. In addition the buoyant revenues of the central government — again largely attributable to the gold mining industry — will certainly facilitate the further development of the country's infrastructure and allow the government to alleviate the inflationary hardships from which South Africa cannot easily escape.

The government's commitment to growth, and the changing approach to the training and use of Black labour, have already shown encouraging results in the productivity of manufacturing industry. This, together with the increasing rate of investment in mining and other industries in the private sector, is an important feature of the current phase of business, implying that the upward cycle may be sustained for much longer than in the past — a prospect that in itself will reinforce confidence and thus help to bring about the desired result. This is not to suggest, of course, that the situation is without its difficulties, or that control of the level of spending will be straightforward because the balance of payments for once should not be an inhibiting factor. The authorities obviously will not have an easy task in managing what may well become an over-exuberant economy.

### Rand Selection

On 28th March the boards of Rand Selection and Schlesinger announced that they had reached agreement in principle whereby, subject to the approval of the authorities and the required increase in its authorised capital, Rand Selection would offer to acquire Schlesinger on the basis of one new share in Rand Selection for each nine Schlesinger shares. Shareholders would be entitled to offer 20 per cent of the new Rand Selection shares to Anglo American for cash at a price of 2/250 cents a share. The controlling shareholders of Schlesinger have agreed to accept the offer in respect of their holdings, and have indicated that they will not take up the cash alternative. Should this offer succeed it will mean that the present Schlesinger interests will represent about 20 per cent of Rand Selection. There may then be a case for considering some degree of rationalisation in regard to such interests of the two groups as are complementary. In the main, however, the deal represents an expansion of Rand Selection into entirely new fields which will broaden the company's base and open up important new business opportunities.

### Gold

It is evident that the future course of international monetary policies must be dictated by pragmatism, rather than theoretical considerations. The demand for gold, coupled with the fact that central banks obviously will not part with it unless a new system of settlement at realistic prices can be instituted, are surely good auguries for its future, and equally, one hopes, for the stability of the international monetary system.

I visited last year to our extensive exploration programme to establish whether the known reefs in certain areas within or contiguous to mining leases could be exploited at various levels of the gold price. Important results have already been obtained from this programme. Drilling carried out in the area to the south of Western Deep Levels has led to the decision to establish a major new mine to the south and west of Western Deep Levels, where the mineral rights are held mainly by our Group. An application for a mining lease will be submitted in the next few months. The mine would exploit the Ventersdorp Contact Reef down to 3 000 metres and below, and production should start in the early 1980's. In the adjoining area, where the rights are held mainly by a company in the Gold Fields group, drilling has established the viability of another major mine, in which our Group will have an important participation.

Our exploration activities are being intensified in 1974. So are the efforts of other mining houses and in consequence every drill rig in the country is in use, and many more are on order. I firmly believe that we are entering a new era in gold mining in South Africa. It must be borne in mind, however, that the process of exploration and development has to be measured in years. In the meantime the lives of all the gold mines have been lengthened to one degree or another, depending on the amount of lower-grade ore available. Three mines in our Group that were expected to have closed by now are still in production. East Goggenstein still manages to eke out an existence on a month-to-month basis, and Sables' life has now been extended at least until 1977. Saalplaat was due to close in March but it now looks as if operations in the present area could continue for another three or four years, quite apart from the possibility of exploiting the western area.

Oil products are not extensively used on the gold mines, and some substitution is already taking place, for instance, by the replacement of diesel locomotives by battery vehicles. Nevertheless the price of oil affects the price of virtually all equipment and stores used on the

mines, and though everything is being done to contain costs, a rate of escalation higher than the historic norm may well be inevitable in the next few years.

### Diamonds

Despite the recession in the market that occurred in the last quarter of 1973, sales of gem and industrial diamonds by the Central Selling Organization established a new record of R921 million, which was 40.5 per cent higher than in 1972, the previous record year. Net consolidated profits attributable to De Beers increased by 46 per cent to R237.5 million, which was also a record, and earnings on the deferred shares rose from 45.2 cents to 66.1 cents a share. In recent months the diamond market has shown strong signs of recovery, with the demand for small diamonds particularly firm. If current trends continue, sales by the C.S.O. are expected to maintain the record level of 1973.

### Coal

Sales of coal and coke by the thirteen South African collieries of the Group rose by more than 12 per cent to 20.1 million tons in 1973. However, the industry continued to experience a rapid rate of cost inflation, and the necessary increase in the controlled selling prices came so late that the aggregate working profit from the higher sales remained unchanged at approximately R11.0 million.

The energy crisis has also increased the demand for coal in the domestic market. The outlook for exports is encouraging. The low-shaft coal contract with the Japanese has been successfully renegotiated and the industry has decided to go ahead with the installation of the coal-handling plant at Richards Bay. Overseas interests in South African coals of all types has been considerable, and it is anticipated that once the export route through Richards Bay becomes available in 1976, exports of nine million tons of coal a year will be achieved. The industry is being called upon to invest on a substantial scale to provide additional productive capacity, major coal-handling facilities, and improve the working end living conditions of its employees. The rate of return effectively allowed to producers is inadequate to finance these developments, and indeed positively discourages new production of coal for the South African market. It is now a matter of broad national interest that the government, in reformulating energy policy, should introduce a pricing system that encourages the industry to provide for the substantial growth in domestic coal consumption that is envisaged, and enable producers to take advantage, without prejudice to domestic needs, of the export opportunities that will arise.

### United Kingdom

The consolidated earnings of our London associate, Charter Consolidated, fell from £13.9 million to £12.4 million in the year to 31st March 1973 but in the six months to 30th September 1973 earnings increased to £7.6 million from £5.9 million in the same period of the previous year.

The Cleveland Potash mine in Yorkshire came into production last October and output will build up to the rated capacity of one million tons of products a year early in 1975. Prices of potash have remained firm. The Somima copper mine in Mauritania reached its revised rate of production, which, coupled with the higher prices of copper, resulted in a considerable improvement in operating results during 1973. The Beira mine in Portugal increased its production of wolfram and reduced unit costs. I am pleased to say that market prices of wolfram, after a long period of depression, are now showing signs of recovery.

In Zaire the feasibility studies completed by SMITF demonstrated the technical and economic viability of a major mining project at Tenke-Fungurume. Negotiations are now under way in regard to the financial arrangements, and if these are successful and a decision is taken to proceed, construction of a plant and ancillary will begin. Our plans envisage the start of production in the second half of 1977.

Drilling for oil in the North Sea is expected to start in the middle of this year on one of the two blocks in which Charter has a participation.

### Canada

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, in which our associate Anglo American Corporation of Canada (AMCAN) now holds a 35 per cent interest, realised record earnings of \$47.3 million, or 5.23 dollars a share, and the dividend was raised from 80 cents to \$2.00 a share. AMCAN's profit increased to \$23 033 000 from \$22 855 000 in 1972.

An interesting business in which the Group is participating in Canada involves the formation, with Barringer Research, of joint companies to exploit Barringer's airborne geochemical survey system called Airtrac. We are hopeful that this system will represent a major advance in exploration techniques.

### Australia

The current restrictions affecting joint ventures with Australian partners and the uncertainties of the Labor Government's minerals policy have led to a certain change in emphasis in the region, with a relatively smaller proportion of present efforts being devoted to mainland Australia and a greater proportion to surrounding areas of the south west Pacific.

### Zambia

In August 1973, the President of Zambia announced certain measures which when fully implemented will result in the Zambian Government playing a more direct part in the administration of the mining industry. Consequently, the managerial consultancy and metal marketing agreements that our Group entered into with Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) for the ten years from 1970 are in the process of being renegotiated. In terms of the announcement the outstanding ZIMCO loan stock 1982 and 1979 bonds were redeemed. The 100 per cent taxation allowances on capital expenditure which had applied since 1st April 1970 were withdrawn, resulting in an increased taxation liability. Dividends payable by NCCM and Roan Consolidated Mines became subject to Zambian

Exchange Control regulations and to a withholding tax of 20 per cent.

Production of finished copper by NCCM is expected to increase by some 45 000 tons to 453 000 tons in 1974 despite delays in the commissioning of several major projects. At Chingola production from the new leach solvent extraction and electro-winning plant started in December and will build up until the plant is fully operational in September 1974.

### Botswana

The Group's interests in Botswana made further progress during the past year. Bamangwato Concessions, in which we are partners with American Metal Climax and the Botswana Government, brought its nickel-copper mine at Selebi-Pikwe into production. The Group colliery at Morupule, which was established to supply Selebi-Pikwe, came into operation and our new headquarters in Gaborone, Boisalemo House, was completed.

### Group Employment Practices

In my statement last year I dealt at some length with the wages, conditions of service and housing of our Black employees in South Africa, and I am pleased to report that further significant advances have been made in the last 12 months. The wages of the 150 000 Black workers who are employed on the gold and coal mines of the Group were increased on average by about 60 per cent. On the diamond mines of the De Beers group, to which the Corporation acts as consultants, wages were increased, on average, by nearly 70 per cent. In our industrial and agricultural enterprises there was a general improvement in wages across the board. In mining and indeed in industry generally progress is being made in developing better opportunities for Black workers. The Group's training facilities are being expanded substantially to meet our more sophisticated requirements, and we have been encouraged by the Government's attitude to the provision of training centres for Blacks in the urban areas. Higher standards of accommodation are to be introduced for our Black mineworkers, and much thought has already been given to the best ways of achieving this on the mines that are now being planned. Improvements and renovations on our existing mines will take time, but it is an earnest of our approach that the Gold Division has allocated R60 million for this purpose.

Our programmes and the concepts behind them are continuously evolving, and the priorities will change from time to time. One continuing concern is the level of minimum wages in an industry as labour-intensive as gold-mining. The earlier advances in real wages have been eroded by the high rate of inflation that has prevailed in the last year, and this, and the degree of poverty in the homelands, adds urgency to the need for further and substantial improvements in the minimum wage. We remain committed to the principle of paying a humane and civilised wage to every worker, while seeking to establish proper rewards and incentives for the more skilled workers as they progress up the scale. Another priority is the need to ensure that our systems of communication, and from employees, are fully responsive to present needs, and capable of adaptation to the changes that will come. We have not hesitated to take account of the views of outside consultants in this field, and certain experimental work is being done. To combat the disadvantage of sometimes being too close to our problems we have invited a number of people, Black and White, who have a contribution to make in the field of industrial relations, to constitute a panel whose advice we could seek from time to time. We are grateful that they have agreed to help us in this broad and developing area.

A further concern is the migratory system. I make no pretence of liking the system, which has serious social and economic disadvantages, but when one considers the number of people involved, and where they come from, one has to recognise that the problems are so large, so complex and so related to government policies both inside and beyond South Africa's borders, that there is no realistic prospect of phasing the system out in the foreseeable future. The mining industry alone employs half a million Black people, the majority of whom are not South Africans. This does not mean, however, that the scope and pervasiveness of the migratory system cannot in some ways be reduced, for some of its ill-effects alleviated. In Kimberley, the De Beers' mine now draws all its Black labour from the township, and the policy is that the other Kimberley mines should do so in due course, as new employees are needed and can be trained. Transport for the workers is provided and De Beers is considering building new houses in the township. Admittedly, the numbers involved on the diamond mines are quite small, and Kimberley is a special case in that, unlike the new mining areas, it is no longer dependent on the mining industry and can support a large and long-established community.

The solid progress that we have achieved has heightened our concern and sadness at the senseless acts of violence that have occurred on some of our mines in the past year. These outbreaks have led to loss of life, physical injury and destruction of property, to say nothing of the effect upon mining operations. As a result large numbers of Black employees have returned to their homes, and the loss of earnings cannot but cause hardship to their families and their communities. We are well aware that what our Group is attempting to do has pro-

found implications for individuals, for human attitudes and tribal ways, and that changes as significant as those we are embarked upon can rarely be earned through without some friction, even though they are to the benefit of all. The violence to which I am referring, however, has in only one instance been related to any aspect of our policies, and that concerned a change in established differentials between two categories of workers at a shaft of the Western Deep Levels gold mine last year. Exhaustive investigations into the more recent acts of violence that have occurred, mainly at Walkom, have produced no evidence that they were caused by dissatisfaction with wages or other conditions of service; the evidence from a variety of sources points overwhelmingly to inter-tribal disputes. We shall continue with our policies, and we shall do everything we can to prevent further violence.

It has been the greatest help, in these difficult times, to experience the warmth of the response of our senior officials, right across the Group, to what I regard as a challenge not only to our own companies but to South Africa as a whole. We have always known that real progress on a broad front can be achieved only if our senior officials are prepared to give our policies their unqualified support, so that action is initiated by them without waiting for pressure from the centre. We have been getting this kind of support, as indeed we have from the lower echelons of management and the great majority of our workers.

### Social Responsibility

The policy of our Group has always been to support, on a substantial scale, charitable causes both in the narrow sense and in the broader fields of education, culture and social services. We believe that our policy is justified on sound business principles. The major companies of our Group do not distribute all their profits to their shareholders; they retain a substantial proportion for reinvestment in order to secure the long-term future of the enterprise. It seems both logical and sensible therefore that we should also invest a further part of our profits in endeavouring to conserve and improve the social environment in which we shall operate in the future. This is well-established business practice in many countries, notably the United States, where companies tend to devote a higher proportion of their profits to social purposes than we do and where — unlike South Africa — such donations are in the main allowable for tax.

For some years now the money that we have devoted to charitable purposes has been related to the dividends paid by Group companies, and with the increased profits that have been earned in the last year this expenditure will in any case increase. Nevertheless, in view of the social changes which are taking place in South Africa and of the opportunities that our higher profits present, we believe that the time is ripe to do more in this field, and do it in a new way. It has been decided, therefore, that the expenditure of the Group and its close associates should be increased to a significant extent, so that we can initiate and bring to fruition projects that will, we hope, introduce new lines of development, or demonstrate new possibilities in fields such as education, technical training and the socio-economic progress of rural areas. Our policy of supporting a wide variety of worthy causes will of course continue on an undiminished scale.

### Organisation

In the last few months we have embarked upon a major restructuring of our head office reorganisation. The growth and increasing complexity of the Corporation's business had resulted in the Executive Committee, whose primary role is to take decisions on major questions of policy and investment, spending a disproportionate amount of time on administrative matters. It was therefore decided to appoint an Operating Committee, consisting of Mr. G. W. H. Reilly (in the chair), Mr. J. Ogilvie Thompson and Mr. G. H. Waddell, to assume responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the Corporation, particularly in regard to personnel development, finance, and the relationship of performance to the budgets of the operating divisions and Group companies. Its first tasks were to formulate methods of achieving a greater decentralisation of authority to those divisions, and a greater degree of integration between their administrative and technical functions.

A substantial restructuring of our corporate services and of the Gold and Coal divisions has already taken place. The operating divisions are now self-supporting in regard to many of the personnel services that they require, and other services may be transferred to them in due course. In the Gold and Coal divisions, initially, a number of appointments have been made which integrate technical and administrative responsibility. This policy will have the further advantage of creating wider management opportunities for members of our technical staff, without in any way affecting the independence of the professional services that are provided. We have also consolidated responsibility for corporate budgets and the Corporation's costs and fee income, so as to strengthen control in these important profit and expense areas. I am confident that the new arrangements will materially contribute to the efficiency and success of our activities.

### Features of the consolidated accounts

	1973	1972
	R	R
Issued ordinary capital and reserves	345 349 000	314 204 000
Book value of quoted investments	351 167 000	350 609 000
Market value of quoted investments	1 113 943 000	1 162 757 000
Book value of unquoted investments	117 416 000	99 337 000
Investment income	51 017 000	44 679 000
Equity earnings after tax	57 954 000	45 379 000
Equity earnings per share	44.6 cents	34.9 cents
Dividend per ordinary share	24 cents	19 cents
Total ordinary dividend	31 176 000	24 674 000

# Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Copies of the full Statement and the Report and Accounts are available on application to the London Office, 40 Holborn Viaduct EC1P 1AJ



Handwritten note: J. P. ...

# Industry chiefs attack intervention

By Our Industrial Editor

Two leading industrialists hit out strongly yesterday against the Government's plans for greater intervention in the affairs of private industry.

Lord Watkinson, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes and a prominent member of the Confederation of British Industry, said "better come out of their corsets fighting if they want to keep our nation prosperous, progressive and free."

Later, addressing the CBI annual dinner in London, Sir Michael Clepham, the retiring president, Mr Dennis Henley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the chief guest, and most of those present would regard it a disaster if a vigorous private sector did not exist alongside the publicly owned one.

Sir Michael complained that industry was distressed by the

change in direction which has lately come with every change of government. It found itself having to implement laboriously measures which were under sentence of death when the party in opposition next got into power.

There were many ways in which the expectation of a change of policy stifled industrial growth. "But the most serious anxiety to industry at the moment is that we feel the threat of a change in the whole nature of our industrial structure."

Subject to rules laid down by an elected government, industry would like to see all those in a vigorous private sector—inventors, investors, managers and other employees—free to pursue personal gain in an environment of competition.

Freedom to choose what to spend money on, what employer to serve and what use to make

of time and talents were things fundamental to personal liberty. Government has to decide what proportion of industry's earnings could be diverted to the public purse without destroying the private sector in a mixed economy.

"Wrong decisions on this by you, Chancellor, could in time destroy the private sector of a mixed economy," he said. "It is not so easy to proceed from a state of unequal distribution of wealth to despising the process of creating it."

"Again, political intervention in what should be the economic decisions of industry could be fatally debilitating to a market economy—the only economy in which democracy thrives."

In a speech earlier in the day, to the two-day conference of the Bar Association for Commerce Finance and Industry, Lord Watkinson strongly defended private enterprise and the profit

motive in providing for personal freedom.

"I would certainly go to the stake for that concept and just hope that I would be accompanied by enough chairmen of other British companies to witness the martyrdom of those who support minority opinion," he declared.

"Boards of British companies, and those who represent their interests, had better come out of their corners fighting, if they want to keep our nation prosperous, progressive and free."

Self-reform was one thing, and British business had to go much further on its policies and procedures, but domination by the state and the end of the profit system would, "in effect mean the end of our way of life in a small over-populated island that has succeeded in trade to continue to maintain its standard of living."

# Big growth predicted for telephone services

By Kenneth Owen  
Technology Correspondent

The United Kingdom telephone network will have to handle about 30,000 million calls a year by the year 2000, compared with about 15,000 million at present, Mr Edward Fennessy, managing director of Post Office Telecommunications, said in London yesterday.

By that date, he said, the volume of telephone traffic "could be of the order of two billion—that is, two million, million—calls per annum."

At a conference on world electronics, Mr Fennessy said that privatisation—the holding of conference discussions via closed-circuit television and telecommunications links—would become a big challenge to transport by the end of the century.

A privatisation link for a three-hour discussion with Australia would save time and consume only one-third of the energy required for two people to fly there for a meeting.

The first international commercial privatisation service between London and Stockholm had recently been inaugurated, Mr Fennessy said.

Another developing service was the transmission of documents by facsimile methods over telephone lines, which represented a big opportunity for the off-peak use of the telecommunications network.

The telecommunications side of the Post Office hoped to develop an overnight facsimile service in the next decade at very low tariffs which would be increasingly competitive with the mail service, Mr Fennessy said.

The capital investment needed in telecommunications was massive, Mr Fennessy told the conference. In Britain alone it represented an asset of £4,000m, and to meet growth a further £4,500m would be required over the next five years.

Britain's international telecommunications services were expanding at more than 20 per cent a year and no easing off could be foreseen, he said.

The conference was organized by the Financial Times in association with *Electronic Design*, *Electronics Weekly*, and *British Airways*. Other speakers included Dr Iwan Maddock, chief scientist at the Department of Industry.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Traders' misgivings over hypermarkets

From Mr L. E. S. Seeny

Sir, I would like the opportunity of replying to some points in Patricia Tisdall's article, entitled "Hypermarkets at the crossroads" (*Business News*, April 30).

Chambers of Trade object to hypermarkets being granted the privilege of an out-of-town site, especially in the green belt areas, where cheap land prices and low ratable values help to provide a form of unfair competition to those retailers in the town centres. Such action is likely to result in shop closures, in the end, less choice for the public because those retailers who do survive will cease to carry their slower moving lines and will have to concentrate on the most profitable items.

I must express my surprise that immediately following a quasi judicial inquiry, at a time when the Secretary of State for the Environment is in the process of considering an appeal against a refusal of planning permission for a hypermarket, a fellow Minister, Mr Alan Williams, the Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, should see fit to utter some very partisan remarks in favour of the appellants.

The last matter raised by Miss Tisdall dealt with the petrol shortage and the rising price of petrol. An economist (Mr Harvey Cole) has calculated that hypermarkets might anticipate two million visits a year with an average return

trip of 16 miles (some may think this an underestimate). The total of 32 million miles means that one million gallons per annum are likely to be used by shoppers at each hypermarket!

Yours faithfully,  
L. E. S. SEENY,  
Director General,  
National Chamber of Trade, Enterprise House, Henley, Oxfordshire RG9 3TU.

From Mr J. C. Butler

Sir, You recently published an article on the subject of hypermarkets. The article said that "the big retailers through the Retail Consortium have been pressing their case vigorously" — the case that is free planning restrictions to permit more hypermarkets to be built.

This statement is incorrect. Some big retailers are in favour of the building of hypermarkets or superstores in out-of-town, off-centre or edge-of-town locations. Some are against.

But in any case the Retail Consortium is a partnership of retail interests of all types. It has not been pressing the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection nor other Departments, vigorously or otherwise, on this subject.

Yours faithfully,  
J. C. BUTLER,  
Secretary, the Retail Consortium,  
Commonwealth House,  
1-19 New Oxford Street,  
London WC1A 1PA.

## FTA attitude towards tachographs

From Mr G. A. Osmond

Sir, Mr Len Castleton, Secretary of the Freight Transport Association, is reported by Michael Bailey as having "Compulsory tachograph cause nightmares for firms and headaches" (*Business News*, April 30).

Perhaps in justice this sweeping statement would care to quote the fact that in a very space of time, tachographs have been introduced in quantities in Japan, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, as well as the EEC, most of which have started to install them ahead of the 1975 EEC deadline. In all cases, they went smoothly, with the minimum delay transport services.

In the United Kingdom, well advanced for the introduction of tachographs, heavy vehicles, carrying goods, for example, instrument will be available from October, a year ahead of your readers should that the tachograph, which is a accurate speedometer fitted with a clock, is to act as an automatic vehicle speed, driver's rest periods and travelled, and the replaces the drivers' log.

EEC regulations are so dissuade management taking drivers to drive more than eight hours in any (surely this is enough?) given excessive distance without a rest period. The aim is to protect life at large from users operators and drivers, almost inevitable by installing the tachograph, major saving in fuel consumption, maintenance and a dramatic reduction in accident severity and frequency.

The FTA would members—many of whom are enthusiastic about tachographs—if instead of a disaster, encourage industry to accept the instrument and the laws to enforce it. In time, use of the instrument will induce constructive criticism changes to be in your experience.

Yours faithfully,  
G. A. OSMOND,  
Marketing Manager,  
Lucas Kienzle Instrum  
Flume Street,  
Birmingham.

# Oil share pact ratified by Kuwait

Kuwait, May 14.—Kuwait's parliament has finally ratified an agreement giving the government a 50 per cent share in the Kuwait Oil Company, the country's main producer.

The national assembly rejected the agreement on a first vote on Saturday, after months of sporadic debate on the issue. But it scraped through today with a minimum 32 votes in favour, two against and 19 abstentions.

Abdel-Rahman Al-Antiq, the Finance and Oil Minister, thanked members for their vote, said their views would be taken into consideration now that the agreement with KOC's owners, British Petroleum and Gulf Oil, was being implemented.

Some members have demanded outright nationalization of the Kuwait oil industry. Others have sought amendment of the terms to provide for annual increases in the state share to make the company fully government-owned in 1979.

The agreement as it stands would maintain the share at 50 per cent until 1979. But Al-Antiq has repeatedly stressed that the government can amend it, or even nationalize KOC, at any time.

The original agreement, reached some 17 months ago in parallel with agreements in four other Gulf states, would have given the state a stake in the company rising from 25 per cent to a controlling 51 per cent in the early 1980s.

This was abandoned in the middle of last year after strong parliamentary opposition and in the light of more extreme decisions by other oil-producing states.

A BP spokesman said that it and Gulf Oil would receive \$50m (about £23m) each in compensation under the agreement. This sum would cover exploration, production, refining and natural gas interests.

The 60 per cent participation agreement will probably add \$2 to \$3 a barrel to the average cost of crude oil from Kuwait, according to oil industry sources.

To maintain their level of crude oil supplies, the two companies will be forced to buy back from the government a large part of its participation oil at a price about 50 per cent higher than the tax-paid cost.—Reuters

# Minister speaks out in dispute over sponsorship for food trade

By Hugh Clayton

The ministerial demarcation dispute about coverage of the food industry erupted yesterday after flying apparently dormant for several weeks.

Mr Norman Buchan, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said at the annual lunch of the Federation of Bakers that his ministry was the main sponsoring department for their industry.

He made it clear that the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection took a second place. "There are two P's in MAFF and not one", he said.

"We urge that you continue to regard our ministry as a basic sponsoring ministry for your industry and that you consult Shirley on the detail of the Price Code."

The dispute first became visible early in April when official notices described Mr Buchan's ministry as the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. But the ministry itself insisted throughout, that it was still the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Mr Buchan said yesterday he could understand bakers being confused when they had to deal with the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection as well as their traditional sponsoring ministry.

But he added: "Bread is not only a matter for the consumer

department. It is also a matter for the sponsoring department". He said afterwards that his relationship with Mr Williams' department were most cordial.

Mr George Springall, chairman of the federation, said his industry was operating at a loss for the first time in its history. Pay rises worth £300,000 had to be absorbed. The Price Code prevented them from being passed on in prices.

Monopolies reference: Mr John Methven, Director-General of Fair Trading, said yesterday that he would make his first reference to the Monopolies Commission in the next few weeks.

He also wants to investigate misleading packaging, he told an audience from the food industry at a conference organized by the Society for Long-Range Planning.

He would not give details of his monopoly reference, but said that he was on the verge of a winning voluntary agreement from a trader outside the food industry to stop a practice that was detrimental to the interests of consumers.

He was concerned that present food and weights and measures laws suffered from being enforced locally rather than centrally. This meant that a trader could carry on a damaging practice in one district and grow rich, suffering small fines in each, suffering small fines in each.

In his review of the Trade

Descriptions Act, due to finish late this year, Mr Methven will examine ways of centralizing legal protection against such practices.

"The consumer voice will continue to be heard, come what may", he said.

Manufacturers' warning: Food manufacturers have told the government that price and profit controls are forcing them to cancel investment plans. Mr Ronald Halstead, president of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, said yesterday that Government controls had led to a low return on capital.

His industry's unesse was now combined with uncertainty about the way in which the Government would use the sweeping new controls it had established.

He said that the London conference organized by the Society for Long-Range Planning that he had told Mr Williams, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, that the industry was concerned about her new power to override the Price and Pay Code. His federation represents 500 companies.

Food manufacturers had suffered more from price controls than had retailers. "Many manufacturers are in a very parlous state. The productivity deduction, which allows only half of a wage increase to be passed on in prices, has a cumulative effect of eroding margins", Mr Halstead said.

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# £12m fibre plant for ICI

By Peter Hill

Investment of about £12m in production of Terylene polyester staple fibre was announced by Imperial Chemical Industries yesterday.

It represents the group's largest single capital investment in fibre production for more than five years—the last one being a £12m polyester filament plant at Kilroot in Ulster in 1968.

The new plant will be built at Wilton on Teesside and should be on stream by mid-1976. It will build up to full output the following year and will employ about 120 people.

The additional output of the plant will be about 22,000 tonnes compared with the existing capacity of about 45,000 tonnes.

This extra capacity, which will be used mainly in wear and household textiles, will bring ICI's output of polyester staple

and filament yarn to about 150,000 tonnes annually.

A year ago the group announced the stepping up of output by 10,000 tonnes of staple fibre for Wilton. This will become available later this year.

Apart from Courmids' massive investment programme, announced last year, there has been little in the way of extra investment by other fibre producers since the over-capacity created by new plants coming on stream in the late 1960s that led to falling prices and pressure on ICI.

ICI, in its announcement yesterday, said that the new investment was a demonstration of the group's confidence in the future. Total worldwide manmade fibre demand is growing at an annual rate of between 3.5 and 4 per cent with demand for polyester staple outstripping all others and growing at a rate of about 20 per cent annually.

# African miners' pay rises 'eroded by inflation'

By Andrew Wilson  
Mining Correspondent

The earlier advances in real wages introduced into group mines by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa have been eroded by the high rate of inflation that prevailed in 1973, Mr Harry Oppenheimer says in his chairman's statement.

The degree of poverty in the homelands, leads urgency to the need for further and substantial improvements in the minimum wage, he adds.

In 1973, the wages of the 150,000 black workers employed in the group's gold and copper mines rose by 60 per cent while at the De Beers diamond mines, to which Anglo acts as consultants, they were increased by an average of 70 per cent.

A further concern was the migratory labour system, which Mr Oppenheimer considers to have serious social and economic disadvantages. But considering the number of people involved, and where they came from, the problems were so large, so complex and so related to Government policies in South Africa and elsewhere that there was no realistic prospect of phasing the system out in the near future. The mining industry

alone employed half a million expatriates.

But the effects of the system could be mitigated.

In addition to substantial past support for charitable causes, Anglo had added, in the light of the social changes and the higher profits in the group, to increase expenditure significantly in education, technical training and socio-economic progress in rural areas.

Referring to the oil crisis, Mr Oppenheimer says that objection could not properly be taken to actions by governments to conserve natural resources by controlling the rate of depletion and to secure a fair price, provided such actions were not carried to the point where they created economic chaos.

The argument that prices should be determined solely by the interplay of supply and demand in a competitive situation and that production should take place at the maximum rate which the market price made profitable was surely of very doubtful validity when applied to resources of which the total quantity was limited.

This was particularly so when these resources were the mainstay of the producing countries, and when their only means of escaping from grinding poverty.

# HMSO charges for Government publications

From Professor J. B. Cullingsworth

Sir, Mr Millar's letter (April 17) on the escalated cost of the Consumer Credit Bill raises an issue of major importance. HM Stationery Office, apparently charges for its publications on a basis related to costs. This makes obvious sense for a commercial publisher, but it is inappropriate for the publisher of Government documents. Should not the cost of many official publications be heavily charged to the governmental process of which they are part? Census and social survey reports are now

priced beyond the reach of many who wish to use them.

Many who are affected by parliamentary Bills cannot afford to purchase them. As prices rise fewer copies are sold and thus the economic price rises still further. At the same time Crown copyright prevents other republishing works by a cheaper method, or at a subsidised price. And publications produced by individual departments at no cost to the citizen at whom they are directed are not available from HMSO. They can be obtained only from the departments concerned—

those who know how for them.

There is a host of it which demand inquiry in a report which published at a price afforded by those easy access to it.

Government should not be viewed of market economics, essential part of the which the electorate pays.

Yours faithfully,  
J. B. CULLINGWORTH  
186 Bath Street,  
Glasgow G2 4HG.

## London American

The international group providing financial, marketing and commercial services to exporters and importers throughout the world, with subsidiaries or offices in:

LONDON, NEW YORK, TORONTO, LAUSANNE, VIENNA, HAMBURG, MILAN and PARIS.

### Accelerated Growth Rate

SIR HUGH WEEKS Chairman of London American Finance Corporation Ltd. reports in his review of 1973:

- Sales up by 45%.
- Profits both before and after loan interest and tax up by over 50%.
- Success of Group's overseas development programme.
- Business now undertaken in 110 countries.
- Prospects for 1974—further growth of turnover and profits.

5-YEAR SUMMARY—as at 31st December (£'000s)	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
Sales	70,892	49,018	42,956	31,000	25,330
Net Worth	3,335	2,762	2,665	2,082	1,561
Net Profit after tax	509	311	208	165	60

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AP.

## ANIMAL FEEDS. PIG PRODUCTION.

## FEDEX

## AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS.

### RECORD GROUP SALES AND PROFITS

Results at a glance

£000	1973	1972	1971
Group External Sales	7,260	4,358	3,272
Profit before tax	468	359	217
Taxation	234	147	90
Minorities	18	10	—
Earnings per 10p share	5.04p	4.71p	2.97p

Sales up 67% and profit before tax up 30% on 1972  
Corporation Tax Rate 49% 1973—40% 1972  
Earnings have been adjusted for the scrip issue.

BURSTWICK, HULL

# 'Lump' workers sentenced for tax fraud

Two building subcontractors who worked on the "lump" devised a "fiddle" on the Inland Revenue which saved them in tax, Bradford Crown Court heard yesterday.

One of a growing number of cases which have caused the Inland Revenue considerable concern, Mr Gerald Coles, prosecuting, said.

John Joseph Devaney, aged 33 of Titchborne Avenue, Sheffield, and Thomas Johnson, aged 35, his brother-in-law, of Allerton Grove Drive, Bradford, were given six month prison sentences, suspended for two years, after admitting conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Inland Revenue.

Mr Devaney was also fined £200 after admitting stealing an Inland Revenue form and two charges of making false statements with intent to defraud the Inland Revenue. Mr Johnson was fined £1,200 after admitting three charges of forgery and three of uttering forged documents.

Judge Gilbert Hartley said he regarded Mr Johnson as the driving force in the offences and had differentiated in the fines because of the Inland Revenue had a "cast iron case" against Mr Devaney for the recovery of the lost tax.

Mr Coles told the court that Mr Devaney could obtain tax exemption certificates and vouchers from the Inland Revenue legitimately. He had been then passed these on to Mr Johnson who had forged Mr Devaney's signature on them and handed them over to contractors so that they could avoid having deductions of 30 per cent made over their contracts for tax purposes.

# PLA head calls for common ports policy in Europe

By Michael Bailly

A common policy on ports between Britain and the remainder of the EEC is urgently needed if Britain is not to become an offshore island of Europe, Lord Aldington, chairman of the Port of London Authority, said last night.

He was speaking at the Road Haulage Association annual dinner in London.

The PLA was not dismayed by competition with north-western European ports provided it was fair, but at present they were in receipt of "fairly massive grants from the public purse."

"We need very urgently a common policy on what grants should be made by central, or local government bodies", Lord Aldington said. "The British Government will, in my opinion, have to make some adjustments to its traditional attitude."

"We have no intention of allowing Britain to become an offshore island of Europe because their ports are artificially cheaper for oceanic traffic."

"It is not in the best interests of British business that we should become too dependent on continental ports, so placing the British importer and exporter at a disadvantage to his continental competitor."

# 'Lump' workers sentenced for tax fraud

Two building subcontractors who worked on the "lump" devised a "fiddle" on the Inland Revenue which saved them in tax, Bradford Crown Court heard yesterday.

One of a growing number of cases which have caused the Inland Revenue considerable concern, Mr Gerald Coles, prosecuting, said.

John Joseph Devaney, aged 33 of Titchborne Avenue, Sheffield, and Thomas Johnson, aged 35, his brother-in-law, of Allerton Grove Drive, Bradford, were given six month prison sentences, suspended for two years, after admitting conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Inland Revenue.

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# Pye wins £7.7m Oman TV order

The Eye group has won a £7.7m contract to supply a complete television system to the Sultanate of Oman. The contract, placed with BVT, is believed to be the largest single order of its type to be made.

## STOREYS

"The personal and home decor specialists"

### Further increase in sales and profit expected in 1974

Dr. David A. Harper, Chairman, makes the following points in his statement with the report and accounts for 1973—

- \* Sales rose 38% to £19.7m, with exports accounting for £4.98m, or 25% of the total.
- \* Group pre-tax profit was £2.26m, after charging £575,000 from the Furniture Division, compared with £2.04m. in 1972.
- \* Problems at Furniture Division now rectified. At worst, this Division will not be a drain on the company's resources in 1974.
- \* New plant coming on stream in the late Spring should enable company to lift its sales significantly. Major part of increased output will be exported.
- \* Demand for group's products is at a record level and order books are full.
- \* Board is looking for a further increase in sales and profits in current year. First half will reflect power restrictions but extra manufacturing capacity will increase profitability in second six months.

GROUP RESULTS AT A GLANCE	1971	1972
	£'000	£'000
Sales	11,849	14,307
Profit before taxation	1,168	2,044
Profit after taxation	695	1,245
Earnings per share (pence)	5.06	8.99
Ordinary dividend per share (pence)	3.50	2.5094 (gross)
		(net)

Copies of the full report and Chairman's Statement may be obtained from the Secretary, STOREY BROTHERS & COMPANY LTD., White Cross, Lancaster.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Ranks Hovis in the political arena

As the relative strength of the Ranks Hovis McDougall shares...



Mr. Joseph Rank, chairman of RHM...

First, there is a substantial delay in actually seeing the...

Accounts: 1973 (1972) Capitalization, £584m...

Eagle Star

Preparing new terms

Paradoxically, a fall in wheat prices can have a short-term...

Eagle Star is now well placed to reap the rewards of its...

Philips Lamp

First quarter gains

Burmah has joined the growing list of companies unwilling to...

The stock market had tended to take a cautious view of Philips...

With the Guinness Peat share price...

Burmah-Castrol profits before interest and tax slipped from...

First quarter 1973 (1972)

Capitalization £1.70m Sales £1.50m (£1.24m)...

It is reasonable to expect nothing better from Castrol...

Business Diary: Shebeen showdown

Donaldson, Under-Secretary at the Northern Ireland...

Ariel's opportunity

Since Concorde and Maplin, the official cost estimates...

Matchmaker?

Life has been made a little easier for stockbrokers since the...

New auditing

Montedison, the giant Italian chemicals and fibres group...

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New auditing

Montedison, the giant Italian chemicals and fibres group...

Bank speculators: once bitten, twice shy?

We have now been living with a system of floating exchange rates since February 1973...

The ill-fated IMF Committee of Twenty has finally decided that floating exchange rates...

Less vulnerable than most

There had been too many outside estimates of pre-tax profits in the ERM region for Richard...

Richard Costain

Whether the market overestimated the scope for further margin improvement or simply got...

Unquestionably the main feature of the past 15 months has been the unprecedented swings...

Both housing and heavy civil engineering must have become something of a drag on United Kingdom profitability...

Costain's strengths, however, are fairly well reflected in a national p/e ratio of 6.5...

Final: 1973 (1972) Capitalization £31.6m Sales £150m (£124m)...

Is the stock market a fool or does it have an uncanny knack of getting things right?

stretched by the boom in the economy. The process towards establishing an accepted standard for inflation accounting...

tion of inflation accounts is going to go down in the corporate sector is another matter.

Others may feel embarrassed at what inflation accounting reveals about their performance...

As for the administrative load of accounting for inflation, the view of the ASSC is that the operation...

In these respects, inflation accounting is highly favourable to property companies...

Given that we have been living with a high and mounting rate of inflation since the 1967 devaluation...

With this in view, according to its joint managing director, Geoffrey Bell...

International auditing should help to improve the public image of Montedison...

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And many banks have concluded (quite correctly) in the short term that by following the pack it is easy to pick up profits...

However, it is possible that the degree of currency speculation will be cut down in the future...

The Bundesbank could forbid German banks to maintain open Deutsche mark positions...

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Eurol dollar market and in local markets. Lending margins have been reduced while Swiss and German have introduced tighter monetary policies...

But, while a number of banks seem to have become less conservative in their currency dealings, corporations by and large have become more conservative...

If an investment is to be made in Germany, the company will try to borrow Deutsche marks...

What ever have been the problems in adjusting to floating exchange rates?

Yet, no finance minister or central banker would have had more than the vaguest idea of what the appropriate exchange rate alignment ought to be...

John Whitmore

Taking inflation into account

Is the stock market a fool or does it have an uncanny knack of getting things right?

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J. Bibby & Sons Limited advertisement with financial results table and company information.



FINANCIAL NEWS

Stone-Dri reshaping checks Foster Bros

By Ashley Druker
Marred by a disappointing performance from oowcome Stone-Dri, full-time results of Foster Brothers Clothing, though a record, show a shading off after the interim upsurge. At the same time news is given of its February property revaluation. Though final figures are not to hand, it is believed the surplus over book value will be about £5.4m.

Ellerman's £3.5m RIT sale

A major placing of shares and stock in Rothchild Investment Trust has been arranged on behalf of the trustees of the late Sir John Ellerman and various associated interests. Holdings amounting to 8 per cent of the equity, 9 per cent of the convertible preference shares and 10 per cent of the convertible loan stock have been bought by N. M. Rothschild & Sons and various institutions for £3.5m cash. Other RIT holdings by Ellerman interests remain as long-term investments. The shares

Results

Exports fillip in Bunzl record

Comfortably outstripping its forecast of about £8m with a full-time record return of £8.58m—an increase of 20 per cent against the preceding year's 19 per cent advance—Bunzl Pulp & Paper also reports sales and profits in the opening quarter of 1974 well up on the same period. Associated companies provided £1.27m against £1.01m to the latest pre-tax total, the "attributable" rose slightly from £3.73m to £3.75m and per-share earnings from 14.2p to 14.3p. Sales climbed 30 per cent to £9.5m. For the full year the net payment rises from 4.7p to 4.93p.

Holt sharply ahead

Group recovery continues at Holt Products and following substantial gains at half time the group to January 31 shows taxable profits ahead by almost 67 per cent to £233,000, although turnover was held at £5.83m. Total dividend is raised from 2p to 2.5p with final payment of 1.5p. The board say sales were strong because of shortages and delays in obtaining raw materials, tins, packaging and labour. In the current year they expect the group to maintain its position as leader in United Kingdom automotive chemical product market.

Fine Art Developments

Staffordshire-based greeting card publishers Fine Art Developments have achieved fresh records in the year ended March



Mr. John Packin, new chairman of Holt Products: Profit sharply ahead and dividend raised.

Reliance profit falls

First-quarter operating profits of the Reliance Group Inc (formerly Leasco) have fallen from \$3.46m to \$6.0m (£2.5m), mainly because of high interest rates. Sales rose from \$170.5m to \$186.3m. The company is Britain's largest, and at the end of April its total assets stood at \$3,269m—an increase of \$63.1m since Jan 31.

Lower Halifax inflow

During the April quarter the Halifax Building Society drew in net receipts of £19.3m compared with £51m in the preceding quarter and £54m in the first quarter of 1973.

Fidelity Radio

For the full year to March 31 turnover and profits of Fidelity Radio advanced by 34 per cent and 17.2 per cent respectively, but a breakdown shows that

while turnover in the second half rose by 26 per cent from £6m to £7.5m, taxable profits were hardly changed at £1.3m against £1.28m. Turnover for the full year was returned at £13.1m against £9.76m while profits expanded from £1.83m to £2.2m. The net dividend is raised from equal to 5p to 5.25p. The order book size gives the board reason to view the future with optimism.

Nurdin rides inflation

For the sixth year running Nurdin & Peacock, a leading cash-and-carry wholesaler, has achieved record sales and profits. This time more than ever price inflation may well have accounted for a good part of the growth.

Alpine setback

After an interim rise of 31 per cent to £408,000 in taxable profits, things looked promising for Alpine Holdings. However, the bulk of profits are earned in the last quarter of the year, initial losses from the replacement window section, plus higher transport costs, consumer credit, and the economic climate generally have caused a fall from £964,000 to £741,000 for the full terms. This was in spite of a rise in sales from £837m to £10,059m.

More O'Ferrall

Pre-tax profit £417,000 (£310,000) on turnover of £2.46m (£2.07m) and earnings a share 4.2p (4.2p) with final of 2.48p total dividend is 3.8p.

James Neill Holdings

Company is to purchase 80 per cent of share capital of Ferramentas (Uruguay) for £370,000. The steel-making range of hand tools.

Slough Estates-Mackenzie Hill

Companies through their jointly-owned subsidiary, Anglo French Industrial Developments, have acquired two new sites for industrial development in France. Completed, they will have valuation of £12m.

Bodycote International

Trading during early months of 1974 exceeded expectations, and chairman looks to another good result.

UDC Holdings

Company is to acquire South African Breweries' shipping interests for about £2.5m cash (£1.5m) reports Reuters.

Economics Laboratory

For sixth successive quarter sales growth has increased by over 20 per cent in quarter ending March 31, net profit was £2.7m (£2.3m) from sales of £24m (£20m).

Globe Inv Trust

Net earnings £2.52m (£2.07m); earnings a share 2.93p (2.2p) and fully diluted 2.99p (2.34p). Dividend 3.58p (2.91p).

BAMFORDS

First half sales good but profitability affected by three-day week.

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Reports

Laing stresses overseas hopes

In spite of the likely downturn in the United Kingdom construction market, later this year, profits of John Laing & Son should be maintained this year—Sir Kirby Laing says in his annual report. For 1975 and beyond prospects for the building, civil engineering, building materials and property development group will depend on the state of the British economy and the ability to continue with overseas expansion. This expansion has increased rapidly and the group also hopes to undertake more business for the offshore oil production.

Briefly

MARRYAT GROUP: Company completed acquisition of...
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Order books at record levels for the construction sector

Order books at record levels for the construction sector. In the United Kingdom construction market, later this year, profits of John Laing & Son should be maintained this year—Sir Kirby Laing says in his annual report.

Glynwed's good start

Overall, profits for the first three months of the current year were well ahead of those for the same period last year, said Mr Leslie Fletcher, chairman of Glynwed, at the company's annual meeting in Birmingham yesterday.

Laing stresses overseas hopes

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Cheer from Utd Biscuits

United Biscuits (Holdings) also has made an excellent start to its new year. Sales profits have shown a "big increase" in the first quarter said Mr Hector Laing, at meeting and the benefits of reorganization of the cake division are beginning to show strongly.

Laing stresses overseas hopes

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Matthew Hall

International Engineering Group

Highlights from the Statement of Sir Rupert Speir, Chairman.

- Profit forecast achieved. Dividend 7.16625p per share.
Involvement in North Sea oil and gas and in pipeline transportation. Continuing improvement in chemical, petroleum and industrial engineering.
Mechanical and Electrical services had another good year and have a record order book. Merger with Holiday Hall Group providing sound basis for growth.
Progress and extension of activities in Europe and America, and an overseas contracts. Very successful year in Australia.
Forecasting for 1974 in present circumstances is well high impossible but 1973 profit level should be maintained. Whether it can be improved, as was expected before the industrial disruption, will depend on prevailing circumstances.

Table with 4 columns: Comparative figures, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970. Rows include Capital employed, Profit before tax, Profit after tax, Dividend per share.

the Matthew Hall Group
Matthew Hall & Co. Ltd., Matthew Hall Mechanical Services Ltd., Matthew Hall Engineering Ltd., Holiday Hall & Co. Ltd., Matthew Hall Works & Plant Ltd., George H. Sibleigh Ltd., Westhill Craft Ltd., Matthew Hall (Pty.) Ltd., Matthew Hall Inc., Matthew Hall Chemicals S.A., Matthew Hall O.T.F. Ltd., Keynes E.V., Matthew Hall Engineering S.V., Matthew Hall Keynes Engineering N.V.

BODYCOTE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Record Earnings

Table with 2 columns: 1973, 1972 (11 months). Rows include Turnover, Profit before tax, Profit after tax, Earnings per share (adjusted), Rate of Ordinary Dividends.

J. C. DWEEK, Chairman and Managing Director, reports

Accounts - This has been a year of consolidation. Pre-tax profits represent organic growth of approximately 28% on a comparable basis with 1972. Earnings per ordinary share rose by 20.9% and net assets per share show an increase of 29.5% at 14.19p.
Textile Processing Division - This division, consisting of the Denby group of companies, has continued to make excellent progress. Denby enjoys a unique position in the U.K. textile industry as the largest single independent dyer and finisher. Throughout 1973 demand has exceeded capacity of supply, but it is hoped that further capital expenditure, which will amount to some £500,000 during the current year, will make good the production shortfall. A total of £1.3m will have been invested in this division over three years - a reflection of our confidence in its future.
Industrial and General Textiles Division - In recent years we have followed a policy of caution by diversifying away from the cyclical textile sector. There are now defensive qualities arising from a multiplicity of activities covering a wide spectrum of markets. Over such a wide area there always exists marketing opportunities to which we shall respond whilst at all times refraining from entry into areas of high fashion.
Prospects - The overall group trading during the early months of 1974 exceeded our expectations, despite the short time working in the United Kingdom as a result of the coal and energy crisis. With the present uncertainties in the economic climate it is too early to forecast accurately the outcome of the whole year, but the directors look forward to another good result.
Industrial Protective Clothing and Safety-wear Division - Continuing expansion in this newly integrated division has resulted in turnover and profits being increased. Our subsidiaries, B.V. Confectiefabrik Hecho in Holland and Supercraft (Garmets) Limited in the U.K., have main-

Large table listing Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds with columns for Name, Current Yield, Dividend Yield, and other financial metrics.



FINANCIAL NEWS

Issues & Loans

Abu Dhabi loan repaid

Controversial \$200m loan to Abu Dhabi, arranged in the Middle East, has been repaid in full...

Stock markets

Steadier tone in gilts

Worries about Britain's trade performance last month (the figures are to be published today) and the weaker tone of activity on the exchanges...

Mining

Gold demand boosts AAC

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, says the group was successful in 1973 despite the difficulties and uncertainties of the world economic situation...

Foreign Exchange

Dollar rallies in late trading

The US dollar rallied late yesterday from earlier week lows, supported by the Bundesbank's purchase of \$2,300,000 at the Frankfurt fixing...

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various countries including UK, US, France, Germany, etc.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table showing spot position of sterling with market rates for various locations like New York, Hong Kong, etc.

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates including Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate, Treasury Bills, etc.

Local authorities

Coopon on local authority bonds this week is 13 1/2 per cent and the issue price is 100...

Latest dividends

Table listing dividends for various companies like Anglo-Siam, Anglo-Siam, etc.

Broken Hill now out of danger

Broken Hill Mine, flooded two weeks ago, is out of danger. A spokesman for Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines says...

Recent Issues

Table listing recent issues of shares and bonds with details like issue size, price, etc.

Commodities

Metal prices up but below best. London Metal Exchange prices moved sharply ahead in early trading yesterday but failed to maintain top levels in the afternoon...

Wall Street

New York, May 14 - Scattered bargain hunting in recently depressed issues helped give Wall Street a mixed day today. There was no improvement in the news background, and analysts observed that strength was strictly technical in nature...

Bond prices

Table listing bond prices for various issues like Treasury, etc.

Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for various banks like Barclays, etc.

NY silver futures at limit up

Chicago silver futures closed 10 1/2 cents lower at 141 1/2 cents today. The futures market was closed at the limit up...

Chicago soybeans

Chicago soybeans closed 1 1/2 cents lower at 11 1/2 cents today. The futures market was closed at the limit up...

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Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for various banks like Barclays, etc.

Burmah Oil 1973. A year of substantial progress. Extracts from the Chairman's statement. 1973 RESULTS: The net operating profit at £48.7 million showed an increase of £22.5 million or 85 per cent. Includes a large image of an oil rig.



LONDON AND SUBURBAN

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

MAYFAIR, W.1
A superb low-built house situated in a quiet position in the heart of Mayfair...

GLOUCESTER STREET, S.W.1
An attractive terraced family house in the heart of Pimlico...

CLABON MEWS, S.W.1
This house has recently been completely renovated and is situated in the best part of the district...

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1
A charming end cottage in this quiet private mews off Lower Grosvenor Street...

CADOGAN LANE, S.W.1
A modern non-basement house in a quiet position in Belgrave...

CHELSEA, S.W.3
A terraced house in this street just off the fashionable Kings Road...

CHELSEA, S.W.3
An attractive terraced house in a quiet position off the Kings Road...

OLD BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.7
A spacious period house set back from the road behind its own garden...

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7
A spacious period house near to Thurloe Square...

HOLLAND PARK, W.11
An extremely attractive home in this central area off the Kings Road...

PARKSIDE, WIMBLEDON
Substantial double fronted detached property with return garden...

KINGSTON HILL
Do high ground with fine views. Architect designed house standing in over an acre of grounds...

WIMBLEDON
A modern detached house in a quiet location with 30' garage and dining annex...

WIMBLEDON COMMON
A complete detached house of character in the heart of the village...

ALBERT EMBANKMENT
A unique 19th floor flat with panoramic views over the river to the east and west...

MAYFAIR, W.1
2nd floor flat in small terrace house, 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

MOMINGTON COURT, W.14
Unique opportunity with superb views over Holland Park, as for a Post Office Tower...

KINGSTON HILL
Do high ground with fine views. Architect designed house standing in over an acre of grounds...

MEWS HOUSE, W.8
Off Heathrow Gate. Quiet yet very central location, close to Kensington Park and the West London Air Terminal...

EARLY VICTORIAN COTTAGE
Standish near 120 yrs in Battersea with some assistance from its central position...

NEW GARDENS
Very comfortable 600 sq. ft. 2nd floor flat in small terrace house, 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

SHIPBOURNE, KENT
3 bed detached bungalow in rural surroundings overlooking 500 ft. hill between Pexford and Ighitead...

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE
Interior designer's unique modernized detached cottage off Fleck Walk, 3 bedrooms, 1 single bed room, bath, large lounge, Hepburn double oven, built-in oven, double garage, small garden and full gas ch. Freehold.

SPACIOUS FAMILY HOUSE in Fulham, S.W.6 1/2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 4 b. b. garden full central heating, in excellent order throughout. £34,000 freehold - Details Farley & Co. 584 9411

W.14. Small house, 2 beds, 1 1/2 baths, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, full central heating, full gas ch. £12,000. Tel: 01-847 7830

VERNON FARM PORTOBELLO ROAD, W.11
From near (freehold) Morn Court, 2 1/2 bedrooms, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, shower room, cloakroom, gas ch. Hrs. Garage. £29,900. Freehold.

SOUTH EATON PLACE, W.11
Superb 3 bedroom family home arranged on 3 floors with an exceptional fine basement, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully fitted kitchen, garden, 39 year lease. £39,500.

PHILLIMORE GARDENS, W.8
A superb period property close to Holland Park. Ideal family home of 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, garden, 17 year lease extension on existing lease available. £48,000.

GERTRUDE ST. SW10
Impressive late Victorian house situated in an attractive and quiet residential area off the Kings Road, 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, gas ch. Garden, 4 year lease. £49,500.

LUROT, BRAND & CO. 144 Brompton Rd., SW3 584 6221

GERTRUDE ST. SW10
Impressive late Victorian house situated in an attractive and quiet residential area off the Kings Road, 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, gas ch. Garden, 4 year lease. £49,500.

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Knights Bank & Rutley
By Direction of the Girl Guides Association
46 BELGRAVE SQUARE, S.W.1. together with its own Mews
46 MONTROSE PLACE, S.W.1. having approximately 8,600 sq. ft. net excluding the Mews.
A 69 year lease of this important building at a fixed ground rent and with FULL VACANT POSSESSION IS OFFERED FOR SALE BY TENDER RETURNABLE THURSDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1974

READY TO WALK INTO KENSINGTON CLOSE TO THE BOLTONS
Spacious Victorian Family Home comprising Main Suite of Bedroom and Bath/Dressing Room, 4 other Bedrooms and 2 more Bathrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Study, Luxury Kitchen. Pleasant Garden
Extensive Modernisation and redecoration to a very high standard has just been completed.
52 years lease at £75.00 p.a.

PRICE £62,500
APPLY: Friend & Falcke 54 Baker Street, W.1. OR 108 Brompton Road, S.W.3. 01-584 5361

HIGHGATE POND, HIGHGATE, N.6
1960 built detached residence in private cul-de-sac virtually adjoining the Heath. Lounge, dining room, fully equipped kitchen, breakfast room, study, bathroom, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2nd floor terrace, large garden, 14 year lease. £70,000. Freehold. Apply Highgate Office 01-349 2221 (weekdays)

NOTTINGHAM TERRACE, N.W.1
Superb 19th century 2nd floor flat in this prime position behind Regent's Park and 1 min. from Baker Street Station. 3 bedrooms, 1 reception room, kitchen/diner, 2 bathrooms. 99 year lease. £25,500.

BARONS KEEP, GLIDDOEN, W.4
A 1st floor flat has become available in this prime block, 1 bedroom, 1 reception room, private garden, 24-hour porterage. Lfms. C.H.W. Superb condition, 69 year lease. £18,000.

54 BAKER STREET, W.1. 01-486 1252.

Regents Park, NW1
Magnificent Nash House with uninterrupted views over Regents Park. 9 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, 3 Reception rooms, Staff kitchen, 2nd floor terrace, 14 year lease (renewable). Others invited in the region of £100,000.

South Kensington, SW7
Superb ground floor flat offering 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, spacious kitchen. All usual amenities. Substantial offers invited for long lease.

Required for Clients
Prime Residential Investments in portfolios or single units. Central London and West End properties. Full details please to retained Surveyors. Ref. A. St. P. G. (No commission required).

Dudley Samuel & Harrison
Surveyors, Valuers & Estate Agents
111 Brunton Street, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6BN
Telephone: 01-629 7111

DULWICH COLLEGE ESTATE
1963 WATES BUILT HOUSE
ON WOODED CREST SYDENHAM HILL
with panoramic views over West End and beyond. 15 minutes train Victoria/Blackheath. 5 miles Hyde Park. Terraced house on 3 floors. Master bedroom, bathroom on suite, 3 other bedrooms, 2nd bathroom, cloak/powder room, 2 reception rooms, 2nd floor terrace, 14 year lease (renewable). Full gas-fired C.H. Double garage. Freehold £35,500.

Hampton & Sons
Hampton House, High Street, Wimbledon, S.W.19
Tel.: 01-946-0081/3.

BATTERSEA BARGAIN
215-220 Victorian terraced house with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bath, 2nd floor terrace, 14 year lease (renewable). Full gas-fired C.H. Double garage. Freehold £29,500. Buy now - profit later!

EARLY VICTORIAN COTTAGE
Standish near 120 yrs in Battersea with some assistance from its central position...

MEWS HOUSE, W.8
Off Heathrow Gate. Quiet yet very central location, close to Kensington Park and the West London Air Terminal...

NEW FLAT IN SURBITON
Superb and spacious 2-bedroom flat, beautifully decorated, gas ch., 11 minutes station 117 minutes walk to Heathrow. Full central heating, full gas ch. £22,000. Tel: 01-847 7830

SPACIOUS FAMILY HOUSE in Fulham, S.W.6 1/2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 4 b. b. garden full central heating, in excellent order throughout. £34,000 freehold - Details Farley & Co. 584 9411

W.14. Small house, 2 beds, 1 1/2 baths, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, full central heating, full gas ch. £12,000. Tel: 01-847 7830

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W.14. Small house, 2 beds, 1 1/2 baths, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, full central heating, full gas ch. £12,000. Tel: 01-847 7830

BRITTON POOLE & BURNS
BELGRAVIA
Charming Period House close to Grosvenor Square. 1 Bed. 2 Reception, C.H. & B. Bathroom. Full gas ch. 2 year lease. £49,000.

HYDE PARK
Delightful house away from traffic close to Hyde Park. 3 Bed. 2 Reception, C.H. & B. Bathroom. Full gas ch. 2 year lease. £27,500.

KENSINGTON
Superb Family Home in prime position on 2 FLOORS ONLY. 4 Bed. 3 Bath, 3 Reception, C.H. & B. Bathroom. Full gas ch. GARAGE. 77 year lease. £87,500.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Spacious new house in prime position. 3 Bed. 2 Reception, C.H. & B. Bathroom. Full gas ch. 2 year lease. £55,000.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Newly built Town House in excellent position. 3 Bed. 2 Reception, C.H. & B. Bathroom. Full gas ch. GARAGE. 99 year lease. £87,500.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Beautifully renovated Period House in prime position. 4 Bed. 2 Reception, C.H. & B. Bathroom. Full gas ch. GARAGE. 99 year lease. £97,000.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE
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Beautifully renovated Period House in prime position. 4 Bed. 2 Reception, C.H. & B. Bathroom. Full gas ch. GARAGE. 99 year lease. £97,000.

BERNARD THORPE & PARTNER
CLOSE HAMPTSTEAD, N.W.3
Most attractive terraced property which has been well converted to form 3 self-contained units and which would provide an ideal investment or home with income. 3 units, each comprises 3 rooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom. Garden. Price £28,000 freehold.

LANCASTER MEWS, W.2
Newly built property with excellent development potential situated within easy reach of Hyde Park and West End. The property at present comprises a 1st floor self-contained flat of 3 rooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom, and 2 garages on the ground floor, one of which has business use. There is also the possibility of converting the property into a 4th floor self-contained flat. Price £27,000 freehold.

STAMFORD COURT, W.8
Charming newly modernised flats available in this well run purpose built block. Large bed, living room, kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 garages. G.R. £25 p.a. Price £10,500/£10,950.

QUEENSWAY, W.2
Most attractive quiet 2nd floor flat in well maintained block situated close to Regent's Park. 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 garages. G.R. £25 p.a. Price £10,500/£10,950.

KENSINGTON, W.8
Most delightful 6th and 7th floor 3 bedrooms in well known block situated near Regent's Park. 3/4 bedrooms, double living room, study/bedroom, a kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 garages. G.R. £15 p.a. Price £48,500 with fitted carpets and blinds.

FULHAM, S.W.6
Charming well decorated 2nd floor flat in quiet position. Double bedroom, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 garages. G.R. £20 p.a. Price £14,000 to include carpets, curtains and certain kitchen.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, SW1W 0DD. TEL. 01-834 8888. LONDON AND PROVINCES - FRANCE - BELGIUM - HOLLAND

Cluttons
OAK COTTAGE BURGHEY RD SW19
CHARMING TUDOR STYLE COTTAGE completely built by its own garden, thus giving the impression of being in the country. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 garages. FREEHOLD £47,500.

PALLISER ROAD W14
Positioned in a small select area close to Queens Cliffe. A FINE HOUSE, backing on to Green also advantage of good sized garden. 4/5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 garages. G.R. £20 p.a. Price £43,000.

127-FULHAM ROAD, LONDON SW3 6RT (01-584)
Agency Department: 74 Grosvenor Street, London W1 (01-491) also at: 14/15 College Crescent, London NW3 5LJ

Humbert, Flint, Rawlence & Squ
28b Albemarle Street, Mayfair, London W1X 4JX Tel. 01-491
London WC2, Salisbury Southampton, St. Albans, Ipswich, Stratford, Basingstoke, Bournemouth, Salisbury, West Ebury

CADOGAN PLACE, S.W.1. Superb top floor flat in modern block. 3 beds, 2 baths, Rec. Rm. with fine balcony facing South. Kit. C.H. Lift. P Lease 58 yrs. G.R. £75 p.a. £45,000.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1. Delightful 6th Floor Flat in modern block. 4 beds, 2 3 Rec. Rms. Kit. C.H. Lift. Porters. Lease 58 yrs. G.R. £100 p.a. £52,500.

CHELSEA/FULHAM BORDERS. Charming Period House, excellent decorative 4 Beds, Bath, Large Rec. Rm., Kit, Break Rm. C.H. Paved Garden. Garage able. £42,000 Freehold or near offer to include carpets and curtains.

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1. An attractive end of terrace Period Property. 3-4 Beds, 2 Large 1st Floor Drawing Room, Dining Room, spacious Kitchen. G.H. Lease: £28,000.

BRIGHTON. Attractive 3rd Floor Flat in Regency purpose built development overlooking gardens. 2 Beds, Rec. Rm., Kit. Bath. Garage. Lease 37 yrs. G.R. £211/95.

ROY BROOKS
Merrivale, Co. Wick. 359 King's Road S.W.3. (031 4961)

CHELSEA, S.W.14. Handsome mid-Victorian property, restored and modernised. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 garages. G.R. £25 p.a. Price £48,500.

CADOGAN PLACE, S.W.1. Superb top floor flat in modern block. 3 beds, 2 baths, Rec. Rm. with fine balcony facing South. Kit. C.H. Lift. P Lease 58 yrs. G.R. £75 p.a. £45,000.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1. Delightful 6th Floor Flat in modern block. 4 beds, 2 3 Rec. Rms. Kit. C.H. Lift. Porters. Lease 58 yrs. G.R. £100 p.a. £52,500.

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Women's Appointments also on page 34

GENERAL BOOKKEEPER INFORMATION PLAN STUDIOS-6490 This is for you if you have experience in publishing, advertising and design...

SUPER LONDON 2000 HOSPITALITY DESK GIRLS In London, England, there is a growing demand for girls to work in hotels, restaurants, clubs and bars...

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND CANNON STREET TEMP. Agency requires a temporary Receptionist for a major London office...

STELLA FISHER BUREAU 111-11 Strand, W.C.2 Opposite Strand Palace Hotel

ANTIQUE SILVER SHOP We are looking for a girl to help in our antique silver shop...

HOLIDAYS HONoured 259 Phone 242 5506 405 6401

ASSISTANT To Purchasing Manager You are a girl with experience in purchasing, preferably in the food or clothing industry...

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS You can combine good typing with a flair for words, and can help in a variety of ways...

SOLICITOR IN W.C.1 ADO Secretary required for chambers in the City. Friendly atmosphere. 200 p.a. plus...

SENIOR RECEPTIONIST TELEPHONIST We are looking for a Senior Receptionist and a Telephonist for our City office...

OTHER RESTAURANTS ASSISTANT MANAGERESS You enjoy restaurants and like to assist in running a successful one...

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL The British Council ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT CAMBRIDGE OFFICE Our Reception Office in Cambridge is looking for an Assistant to deal with the welfare and administration of our students...

BOOKKEEPER Leading American Magazine publishers sought bookkeeper for small but busy accounts department. Age 23-30 must be able to work to strict balance and profit and loss sheet...

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL ADMEN ARE MADMEN In the quietest possible way, you'll find this job if you work for one of the leading advertising agencies...

LADY INTERIOR DESIGNER For lady position in W.C. 2-3. Fully qualified, immediate vacancy. Salary negotiable. Tel: 01-941 0455

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST Small well spoken Receptionist/Telephonist 23 years of age. Good English and French. Must be able to work in a busy office...

A FLAIR FOR LANGUAGES Dynamic, ambitious businesswoman, well educated, prominent in French and German, to be responsible for local, translating business correspondence, handling clients and taking responsibility for sales...

WE'RE NOT FABRICATING This is an excellent job. 1. Dynamic Secretary with excellent typing skills. 2. Excellent English and French. 3. Excellent personality. 4. Excellent references. 5. Excellent salary. 6. Excellent benefits. 7. Excellent location. 8. Excellent hours. 9. Excellent training. 10. Excellent opportunities.

ESTATE AGENTS KENSINGTON Charities Registered. Knowledge of Bookkeeping an advantage. Full time. Salary £2,800 p.a. plus 10% commission. Tel: 01-873 6671

LIBRARIAN for commercial library of a large Company based at Chiswick. The Librarian will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library, including book ordering, shelving, and issuing. Salary £2,000-2,200. For further particulars apply to the Librarian, 100, The Quadrant, Weybridge, Surrey, TW20 2EX. Tel: 01835 5555

LEADING WEST END JEWELLER Jewellery Sales Assistant. 23-25 years. Good English and French. Must be able to work in a busy office. Salary £2,000-2,200. For further particulars apply to the Jeweller, 100, The Quadrant, Weybridge, Surrey, TW20 2EX. Tel: 01835 5555

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL P.A. AND PERSONNEL Dynamic Sector Director of well known Advertising Agency seeks P.A. and Personnel Officer for the agency. Tel: 01-499 3712

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL SECRETARY/PA THE WORLD OF ADVERTISING AND COMPUTERS Our Company represents the U.K. interests of the largest advertising group in the world. We need a Secretary/P.A. responsible to the Head of Management Services. The job is for you if you think clearly, organise, administer, get on with people, type accurately and work hard. The department is new, the opportunities limited only by your interest and ability. Benefits include a salary of approx. £2,300, L.V.A. subsidised lunch, BUPA, Pension, sick scheme, 3 weeks' hols. Hours, 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Tel: 01-580 6690 ex. 92 for appointment

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL SENIOR SECRETARY WEST LONDON Well educated, adaptable secretary, capable of handling a wide range of secretarial duties at director level required for small but rapidly expanding European headquarters of a multi-national company. Initiative and hard work will be rewarded with an excellent starting salary, to be reviewed annually. Hours flexible. If you think you have all these qualities and more, please send your curriculum vitae for a speedy reply to: Miss Delany, Milton Bradley Europe, 97/107 Uxbridge Road, London W5 5TL. 01-567 2061.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY ADMINISTRATOR Secretary with fluent French required to join a team of Consultants working on a major metropolitan planning study in the MEDITERRANEAN. Ability to liaise with senior Government officials and to be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the office. In addition the salary, which will reflect the importance of this post, accommodation, transport and annual return air fare provided. Please write or telephone The Secretary, Sharnford Court, Parkerslip, 15 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. 01-367 9632.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL PART TIME SECRETARY in family home in W.2. Completely informal, bring your child if necessary. Mother must be well educated. Top quality typing, reasonable shorthand essential. The job is with a self-employed businessman also engaged to political affairs. Westminster B. car parking. Hours and salary by arrangement. TEL. 229 1980 ANY TIME WEDNESDAY

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL TAVISTOCK INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS SECRETARY The Centre for Applied Social Research is one of the units of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations. It is a well established research, consultancy, and education unit. It is seeking a well educated, experienced, and enthusiastic Secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the Institute. The post involves a wide range of duties, including typing, filing, and general office work. The successful candidate will be required to have a good knowledge of English and French. The salary is £2,000 per annum. For further information and an application form, please write to: Cynthia Brown 01-495 7111 Ext. 164.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL SOLICITOR, W.C.2 AREA VACANCIES for good Shorthand and Audio Secretaries/Modern open plan offices. Electric typewriters. 3 weeks holiday per year. Good salary plus L.V.A. Please contact Mrs Deaton 242 6531

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL SECRETARY, LISTEN If you have an interest in the Social Services, hear how you can use your audio or shorthand skills in a variety of ways. We are looking for a Secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the Institute. The post involves a wide range of duties, including typing, filing, and general office work. The successful candidate will be required to have a good knowledge of English and French. The salary is £2,000 per annum. For further information and an application form, please write to: Cynthia Brown 01-495 7111 Ext. 164.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL PARLEY VOUS FRANCAIS? A visit to Paris will start you off on an exciting job at £2,000 plus L.V.A. per annum. Find out more on 499 9774, but please do not speak.

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